FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT MEETING CONCLUDES IN MOSCOW

For Soviet reportage on the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting, including reportage on the dinner speeches by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council; the apparent text of the communique issued by the committee; and the "full text" of the declaration issued by the committee, see the World Communism & Bloc Affairs section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT of 24 November and subsequent issues.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ISSUE DECLARATION ON MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS

AU242000Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The leaders of the communist and workers parties and the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR issued the following declaration: After discussing the situation that has been created in the Middle East, the leaders of the communist and workers parties and the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR decisively condemned the policy of separatist Israeli-Egyptian dealings under the U.S. aegis which is leading only to further dangerous complications in this area. They expressed belief that such separatist anti-Arab dealings are detrimental to the striving for achieving a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East in conformity with the interests of all peoples in this area, including the Israeli people, and also that they are contrary to the interest of international security and to the UN Security Council resolution.

The leaders of the communist and workers parties and the governments of the fraternal countries stated that they were supporting the decisions of the Baghdad conference of the state and government leaders of the Arab countries. They were of the opinion that these decisions will play a major political role in the struggle for an efficient and just settlement of the Middle East problems that will be in the interest of the Middle East peace and in the interest of peace throughout the world.

BRIEFS

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY SESSION--The 35th session of the CEMA permanent committee on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful goals opened today in Sofia. The session, which will continue until 24 Novemner, is attended by representatives from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR. Measures for further developing the scientific-technical cooperation in this area among the CEMA member-countries will be discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU]

CEMA MEDICAL SESSION--A CEMA coordinating session on problems connected with heart disease is being held in Sofia. Representatives of the Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR and Bulgaria are attending this session. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU]

ATA COMMENTS ON MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD241936Y Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

["Meeting Serving the Strengthening of the Aggressive Warsaw Treaty"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 24 Nov, ATA--The meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty with the participation of the top revisionist leaders of the member countries of this bloc, took place in Moscow, recently. In the end of the meeting an official communique was published on its proceedings.

Behind the already stale slogans on the restriction of the armaments race, which were reiterated in Moscow these days too, lurk the further arming of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, the increase of its nuclear potential, as well as the further increase of the Soviet aggressive bases and troops in the East European "ally" countries.

The Soviet social imperialists are increasing their pressure to compel the vassals to increase still more "their military contribution." This is one side of the dissatisfaction one notices in the aggressive Warsaw Treaty to which are also added other deep divergences existing in various fields, but which the Russian boss is trying to bridle through the systematic meetings such as the recent one.

As it was reported, various international political problems were examined. As always the Russian social imperialists try to use as much as possible the Warsaw Treaty in their imperialist game for the realization of their own expansionist and predatory aims. Just like the U.S. imperialists with the aggressive NATO pact, the Soviet social imperialists, too, have turned the Warsaw Treaty into a great armed force against the revolution and socialism, against the freedom and independence of the peoples. In this context, at the recent meeting the Russian bosses have set concrete tasks to their "allies", the role they should play for the implementation of the Soviet aggressive policy on the international arena. But it also served the Russian bosses as another case to tighten the screws of those "allies" who reveal any sign of "disobedience" for Moscow's orders.

The recent meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, just as its other regular meetings and those of the other aggressive pact, Nato, are fraught with new aggressive plots and plans, with still greater dangers to the freedom and independence of the peoples and sovereign countries.

VISIT OF U.S. SENATORS TO SOVIET UNION SCORED

AU231813Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Nov 78 p 4 AU

["The Visit of American Senators to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Tirana, 20 Nov, ATA--A delegation of American senators led by Abraham Ribicoff recently paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. The emissaries of Washington visited Leningrad, Minsk and Moscow and had meetings and talks with the highranking social imperialist officials, including the leader of the Soviet revisionist clique, Brezhnev. In the course of these meetings they exchanged views on the consolidation of cooperation between the two superpowers in various fields, including political, military and trade fields. The talks on the so-called limitation of offensive strategic weapons (SALT) which are being held in Geneva between the two sides was an important subject in their meetings. They also touched on the question of allowing more Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate to Israel to leave.

The imperialist-revisionist propaganda confers great importance on this visit; on the meetings and talks that took place in Moscow. It portrays them as of great importance for the successful development of the counterrevolutionary cooperation between American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. Clear evidence of this importance is also the fact that the leader of Soviet social imperialism, Brezhnev himself, received the senators and had talks with them. During the meeting, both Brezhnev and the senators referred to the "particular importance and the need to increase cooperation" between the American imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists. For this, Brezhnev expressed his readiness to the senators to meet Carter at any place.

It is also reported that a number of American companies and banks have already established their representations in Moscow and that the two countries have concluded an agreement to supply the Soviet Union with grain because of the subsequent failures which Soviet agriculture is experiencing.

TWO METALLURGICAL PROJECTS INAUGURATED

LD252102Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 25 Nov, ATA--Two important projects, the iron-nickel mine and the iron-nickel upgrading factory, presents to the party for the people on the even of the November 28-29 festivals, were inaugurated in Guri I Kuq, Pogradec District, yesterday. The builders and fitters, going all out and working with revolutionary drive to carry into effect the historic decisions of the 7th congress of the party, concluded these two projects (?on) time, giving, thus, another blow to the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement. On occasion of the inauguration of these two projects a meeting was organized in Guri I Kuq.

The president of the State Planning Commission Petro Dode greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA and the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania. After speaking of the great importance of these two projects, which will strengthen still more our socialist economy, he said that they are inaugurated in the atmosphere of the great revolutionary enthusiasm prevailing all over our country after the successful conclusion of the elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly and on the eve of the marked festivals in the history of our people, November 28 and 29. He said that by developing raw material and mineral extracting and processing industry, with which our country is rich, our party has long ago taken measures for the development of metallurgy, in general and full cycle black metallurgy, in particular.

The Khrushchevite revisionists and their lackeys and the Chinese revisionists, too, rose against this correct orientation of our party with regard to the socialist industrialisation of the country. They tried to persuade us that our economy was unable to build up such magnificent projects. It is clear what was the aim of these "advices" of theirs. But the farsightedness, determination, vigilance of our party made possible the construction of the magnificent metallurgical combine "The Steel of the Party," the construction of the iron-nickel mine and upgrading factory in Guri I Kuq, which will supply the combine with raw material, as well as the construction of many other projects for the socialist industrialisation of our country.

By locally processing iron-nickel, we will further strengthen our people's economy and defence potential of the homeland. We will smash, as always, with success the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement, Petro Dode said in conclusion.

The meeting sent a message of greeting to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania. After the cutting of the inauguration ribbon, those present visited various sections of these projects.

MORE ON ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

Presents Jubilee Medals

AU242010Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] During his visit in Moscow, Comrade Todor Zhivkov festively presented the "100th Anniversary of the Liberation of Bulgaria From the Ottoman Yoke--1878-1978" jubilee medal to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. He also presented this jubilee medal to the members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo as well as to the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has honored the Soviet party and state leaders with this Bulgarian jubilee medal for their great services to the cause of strengthening the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, of developing and consolidating the [words indistinct] comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated the Soviet party and state leaders and wished them further noteworthy successes in their particularly fruitful work for the flourishing of the century-old fraternity between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, for the unity of the international communist workers movement and for establishing lasting peace in the world.

Those bestowed with this Bulgarian medal--leaders of the CPSU and of the Soviet State--expressed most cordial gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Returns 24 Nov

AU241114Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, returned from Moscow this morning. The delegation had attended the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, which was held in the USSR capital.

The delegation included the following Bulgarian officials: Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee and head of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's cabinet.

At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the delegation headed by him were cordially welcomed by the following officials: Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Valdimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov and Nacho Papazov. Valentin Pavlov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR Embassy in Sofia, was also present, accompanied by members of the Soviet Embassy. On departure from Moscow the Bulgarian delegation was cordially seen off by the following Soviet officials: Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yakov Ryabov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and by other officials. Among those present were also Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, and high-ranking officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow, as well as the heads of Bulgarian missions accredited in Moscow.

Press Reports on Session

AU251925Y Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 25 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia 25 Nov, BTA--The Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states is among the most significant events in international life of late--this is the unanimous conclusion of the Sofia dailies. In leaders and editorials today they dwell on the results of the meeting and note with satisfaction the new offensive in defence of peace, freedom, independence and social progress of peoples.

According to RABOTNICHESKO DELO the meeting not only makes another remarkable contribution of the fraternal parties and countries to the cause of peace and progress, but it again shown of the correctness of the collectively developed foreign political line. The daily stresses that the declaration is a political document of great importance--both as an analysis of the international situation and as a specific prospect to the future actions in favour of peace. What is taken into consideration are the measures and initiatives contained therein for a decreed drawback from the dangerous paths towards military opposition and a thermonuclear disaster and taking the road of peace, security, cooperation and progress. As very important in this respect the proposals for curbing the arms race are pointed out.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME is of the view that the success of the peaceful initiatives of the socialist community countries is guaranteed by their strong unity. The same daily reads: "The document approved at the Moscow meeting is a very bright proof of the continuous consolidation of this unity, of the all-round development and deepening of the political, economic and cultural ties among the countries of real socialism, of their still more determinating rold in international life".

TRUD points out that the Warsaw Treaty countries do not raise any utopian slogans. They are offering a realistic specific programme--to initiate a day earlier negotiations on ceasing the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons, on the gradual diminishing of the accumulated stocks of it until their total wiping out. [sentence as received]

KUBADINSKI LEADS DELEGATION ON CUBAN VISIT

AU241145Y Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Report by BTA correspondent Yordanka Bozhilova, on visit to Cuba of Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council delegation headed by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Fatherland Front National Council chairman]

[Text] Havana, special to OTECHESTVEN FRONT--The 18th of November was the first day of the official visit paid by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and the delegation headed by him, to Cuba.

A meeting, held in a cordial and warm atmosphere and in a spirit of understanding and unanimity, proceeded the delegation's meeting with representatives of the National Directorate of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], headed by Jorge Lezcano, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State and CDR national coordinator, and with Maria Teresa Malmierca, deputy national coordinator. During the talks Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Jorge Lezcano reviewed the results of the cooperation between the two organizations up to now and ascertained with satisfaction that this cooperation is steadily strengthening and being intensified.

The two sides noted that the friendly contacts between the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and the CDR are experiencing an ascending development and are being endowed with new meaning in accordance with the general upsurge and intensification of the relations between the two communist parties, governments and peoples of Bulgaria and Cuba. The successful implementation of the cooperation program between the Fatherland Front and the CDR; a cooperation which is increasingly becoming more varied and more expanded, represents a solid basis for such a development.

The meeting was also attended by Boncho Mitev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Cuba. The numerous initiatives organized in Cuba for the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation from Ottoman oppression were highly appreciated. Views were also exchanged on the preparations for the forthcoming celebration in Bulgaria of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The two leaders discussed in detail the trends of development in the future cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the CDR. They pointed out that favorable opportunities exist for further expansion and improvement of this cooperation.

In the afternoon the Bulgarian visitors, accompanied by Jorge Lezcano, visited some of Havana's historical sites connected with the Cuban people's revolutionary struggle.

Received by Fidel Castro

AU252030Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who is visiting Havana as leader of the National Council's delegation, has been received by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. During the talks, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski conveyed friendly greetings to Fidel Castro from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and presented him with a personal message on behalf of Todor Zhivkov.

The first Cuban party and state leader expressed gratitude for the good wishes. He emphasized the great importance of Todor Zhivkov's recent visit to a number of African countries.

Views were also exchanged on the development of the relations between Bulgaria and Cuba, and on the further deepening of the fraternal cooperation in various spheres. Topics on the present international situation were also discussed. Fidel Castro positively assessed the cooperation agreement signed yesterday between the Fatherland Front National Council and the national leadership of the Committees for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution.

MLADENOV LEAVES FOR BELGIUM 27 NOVEMBER

AU270844Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left for Belgium. He will pay an official visit at the invitation of Henri Simonet, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium.

At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as by (Martin Donker), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Belgian Embassy in Sofia.

HUSAK, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PACT MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD240008Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and government, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned from Moscow to Prague tonight from the session of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member-states.

Other members of the delegation were Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was welcomed by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Oldrich Svestka; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party; and other representatives of our political and public life.

Also present was the Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Matskevich.

PHYSICAL TRAINING ASSOCIATION CONGRESS OPENS IN PRAGUE

Strougal Attends Opening Session

LD231536Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association started 1 hour ago in the Congress Palace of the Julius Fucik park of culture and relaxation in Prague.

It is attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier.

At the present moment a report on activities during the past period is being submitted to the congress delegates by Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association.

Strougal Views Pact Meeting

LD241650Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association is continuing today in the Congress Palace of the Julius Fucik park of culture and recreation in Prague.

Lubomir Strougal, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, delivered a speech this morning.

Comrade Strougal first conveyed greetings to the delegates from the CPCZ Central Committee and its central secretary and president of the republic, Gustav Husak. In his speech he emphasized the importance of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states which ended in Moscow yesterday. He noted that a declaration which contains new proposals for the solution of fundamental questions of peace and the security of peoples was adopted at the session.

The relevance and great urgency of these proposals results, above all, from the stepped-up activity on the part of those forces which are not only striving to halt the process of the normalization of the international situation, but which would moreover like to reverse it. Thus, if all of the great efforts which led to Helsinki and produced a considerable improvement in the international atmosphere are not to be wasted, resolute actions are called for, noted Comrade Strougal.

It is necessary to stem those circles in the West which have not reconciled themselves to political detente and to cooperation between countries with different social systems. These circles are again and again trying to whip up the arms race, at a time when, on the contrary, it is necessary to cooperate for the solution of urgent problems--social problems, health care, educational and ecological problems, problems in power and raw material resources--and when it is necessary to eliminate hunger and to put an end to epidemics and to the human tragedies of millions in developing countries.

Currently, the large community of sportsmen is also summing up the results of its activity. At the same time, sportsmen are reflecting on what to do and how to insure that the fundamental idea--health and a happier and fuller life through physical training and sports--is reinforced even more consistently and takes a more profound hold on the conscience of the greatest possible number of people, so that even more of our citizens, and above all young people, consider physical training and sports a natural need and an inherent part of their lives, stressed Comrade Lubomir Strougal at the Fifth Congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association in Prague.

Husak Receives Association Delegation

LD242230Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Nov 24, CETEKA--Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak told a delegation of the 5th Congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association (CSTV) he received today that successful representation of the state and of the socialist system by Czechoslovak sportsmen enhanced the feeling of national pride of millions of Czechoslovak people.

He said that the greatest attention should be given to the development of mass-based physical training, which is of great importance in the care for the health of broad sections of the people.

The CSTV delegation was assured by Gustav Husak that the association can rely on the support of the party and the state in its efforts to achieve still better results in all spheres of its activity.

The members of the delegation, which included leading sportsmen and CSTV officials, highly appreciated the good conditions provided for top-performance sport by the socialist society. They pledged to do everything to achieve the best results in international competitions, and to gear the activities of physical training organizations to all-society needs.

GOODS EXCHANGE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD241242Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A protocol on goods exchanges and payments between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for the coming year was signed in Belgrade yesterday. Mutual exchanges of goods and services will exceed $1 billion, an increase of approximately 10 percent compared with this year's commitments. The growth is expected to take place mainly in the field of engineering goods and equipment, in higher deliveries of raw materials and consumer goods.

COMMENTARY CONTRASTS WARSAW PACT MEETING, NATO SUMMIT

LD250004Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] There has been a meeting in Moscow of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. About 6 months earlier the NATO summit took place in Washington. One cannot help but draw comparisons, for both forums in their own way gave replies to the urgent issues of the day.

Let us imagine for a moment that the socialist Warsaw Pact states' approach to the questions of international detente, the questions of security and everything connected with the questions of war or peace had been the same as that of the members of the imperialist NATO alliance 6 months ago. Today, 24 hours after the meeting, the world would have been subjected to a state of heightened tensions, of extreme mistrust and every kind of desired and undesired incident--and that could be dangerous, for this would mean in concrete terms that the members of the Warsaw Pact had abandoned fighting for a way out of the vicious circle of the arms race.

In May of this year the NATO states decided on a long-terms arms build-up program. They undertook to increase their military expenditures annually by 3 percent--and that in addition to the national equipment of the individual NATO countries--and all this for a period of 15 years. And all this is, to start with, to cost a mere $80 billion.

This was NATO's reply to innumerable disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact. It is no exaggeration--in the documents from Washington nowhere is there mention made of disarmament, the ending of the arms race--with the exception of a single passage where the members of the NATO summit say that they want to promote the process of detente. How they intend doing this with an arms build-up policy remains their deepest secret.

The Warsaw Pact's reply to this program which puts mankind's safety in jeopardy is the one customary since it came into being. Sensible, fair proposals capable of being realized are made for the ending of the arms race and for disarmament. Let me take as an example just two of these proposals. The suggestion is made to renounce the production of new mass annihilation weapons and the suggestion is again made that all Helsinki signatory states renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. By the way, if this is a repeat of Moscow declaration proposals made already, this is because NATO pretends that they do not exist, and the socialist countries are not out to display their sense of originality--the situation is much too serious for this--it is, rather, a matter of drawing closer to detente. Moreover, I feel that the idea of disarming is really original in a world brimming with weapons. In any event, it is in the interests of peace that nothing is said about the NATO arms build-up program.

But to return to the two proposals: renunciation of the production of new mass annihilation weapons also includes the neutron bomb. To propose such a thing is sensible because it is, of course, easier to agree not to produce a weapon which does not yet exist, than to seek ways to do away with it when it does exist. The proposal is fair because nothing is demanded from the United States or NATO that the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Pact would not also be prepared to give.

The same applies to the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. If there is no first use of nuclear weapons, then there will be no second. This does not mean that everything would have been done to make a war impossible, but the danger of a nuclear war would be to a large extent banned, and nowadays this is no small thing.

This is the vein of the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact with all possible emphasis, and I would like to challenge anyone to come up with a single proposal from a NATO meeting in which something approaching the same is suggested. There are none.

At this point some might say, that is all very well but the Russians are also arming. Naturally, they are doing this, and the other socialist countries too. They have to do everything necessary for their defense and security. It cannot in all seriousness be demanded of us that we say: here we are, kill us. But as far as their arms are concerned the socialist countries have always only followed suit. This began with the atomic weapon, and also applies to other arms. We are not disputing the fact that there is an arms race in the world--only whether it is to go on like this. Is this to last, and for how long are newer and ever greater numbers of weapons to be piled up? Whom does this benefit? Certainly, there are some who earn fabulous sums out of this, but they are not with us in the socialist countries. No, this vicious circle of the arms race must cease, must be broken--and the sooner the better. This is really the whole aim and purpose of the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

Officials Welcome Mengistu

LD261246Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Berlin for a friendship visit to the GDR which will last several days. The Ethiopian head of state was very cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Together with Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, other members of the party and state leadership were present to welcome the representative of this friendly African state. Mengistu Haile Mariam and the other members of his entourage received an enthusiastic welcome of solidarity by several thousand workers who had lined the exit at the airport.

The following were there with Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph to welcome the Ethiopian head of state and his entourage: Members and candidates members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Alfred Neumann, Albert Norden, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner and Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenter Kleiber, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of State Dr Manfred Gerlach, Gerald Goetting, Ernst Goldenbaum and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, as well as Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze and Dr Gerhard Weiss; other members of the SED Central Council, the Council of Ministers, among them Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and other members of the Council of State.

The delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam comprises: Maj Berhanu Baye, member of the permanent committee of the PMAC; 2d Lt Gesese Wolde Kidan, member of the permanent committee of the PMAC; Maj Yehwalashet Girma, member of the PMAC, Lt Mengistu Gamachu, member of the PMAC and secretary of the chairman; Dr Ashagre Yigletu, minister of commerce and tourism; Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; Getachew Kibret, personal adviser in the Council of Ministers; and Berhanu Jember, Socialist Ethiopian ambassador to the GDR, as well as other personages.

Honecker, Mengistu Begin Talks

LD262058Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker today in Berlin received Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam. During their friendly meeting, the two statesmen made an initial exchange of views on relations and cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia. They also touched on questions on international developments. They paid particular attention to the situation on the African Continent, the struggle for the final removal of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The two men unanimously stated that relations of close friendship, fruitful cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity have developed between the GDR and Ethiopia. These relations are in harmony with the fundamental national interests of both states and peoples and serve to consolidate peace and security.

The two statesmen emphasized the great importance of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries for the struggle for world peace, freedom and independence of peoples; for ending the arms race and disarmament; and for detente and the strengthening of trust and friendship between peoples.

The discussion was followed by the start of official talks between Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam. Taking part on the GDR side were, among others: members of the SED Politburo Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hermann Axen, and Guenter Mittag; Vice Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, chairman of the GDR delegation to the joint economic committee; Agriculture Forestry and Foodstuffs Minister Heinz Kuhrig; Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle; and Heavy Machine Construction and Installation Construction Minister Gerhard Zimmermann; as well as leading representatives of other ministries.

Taking part from the Ethiopian side were, among others: members of the permanent committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Lt Col Berhanu Baye and 2d Lt Gesese Wolde Kidan; members of the PMAC Maj Yehwalashet Girma and Lt Mengistu Gamachu; Minister of Commerce and Tourism Dr Ashagre Yigletu; Minister of Finance Teferra Wolde-Semayit; Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Feleke Gedle-Girogis; and Minister of Industry Tesfaye Dinka. The talks were held in an openminded and friendly atmosphere.

Honecker Hosts Dinner

LD212102Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1932 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The first day of the friendly visit by the Ethiopian head of state to the GDR ended with a dinner given by Erich Honecker today at the seat of the Council of State in honor of his guest, Mengistu Haile Mariam. In separate toasts the two statesmen confirmed the close relations of true friendship and solidarity between the socialist German workers and peasants state and socialist Ethiopia. Attending the gathering were a number of members of the SED leadership and GDR Government as well as the personalities accompanying the high-ranking guest.

TISCH-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

LD252144Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--A delegation led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB, arrived back in Berlin today at the end of a friendship visit to the USSR.

JANOS KADAR RETURNS FROM PACT MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD261242Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has arrived home from Moscow. The first secretary of the Central Committee led a Hungarian party and government delegation to the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The members of the delegation were Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee; and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

Our party and government delegation was welcomed at Budapest's eastern station by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy premier, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, secretaries of the central committee; Sandor Borbely, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the central committee, as well as other leading personages [titles as heard]. Felike Bogdanov, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, was also present.

PRESS VIEWS WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIVE MEETING

ESTI HIRLAP on Pact Document

LD250044Y Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

["Message to the World"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, November 24 (MTI)--"A Message to the World"--This is the title of a commentary in the Budapest afternoon paper ESTI HIRLAP on the highly significant document adopted at the recently ended Moscow conference of the Political Consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty organization.

"The summit meeting sought to find an answer to the question how to go on, how far we have proceeded in the course of relaxation, and what the countries belonging to the socialist community can do for promoting a favourable progress. In this spirit did they analyse the situation where these countries also belong, thoroughly examined the threats posed by the arms race, and declared active solidarity with all those fighting against any form of colonialism, imperialism and oppression," the Budapest newspaper points out, stressing that "the assessments given by the political consultative body departed from the facts of life [as received] they had to reflect the contraditions having developed in our world." In connection with the observation that the trend of detente is exercising an ever more obvious effect on the development of the world in general and that the counterforces have increased their activity at the same time, ESTI HIRLAP writes:

"This duality perfectly proves right the earlier decisions and efforts of the states rallied in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and stimulates them for new initiatives for the strengthening of peace. So in surveying European problems they did not only examine the road taken since Helsinki or the results of the Belgrade conference, but they expressed the determination of the socialist countries to wish to contribute to the success of the next European meeting to take place in November 1980 in Madrid."

"The stand taken by the political consultative body for braking and stopping definitely the armament race stands out among the vital questions discussed," the Budapest newspaper writes, observing that the Moscow message includes the important elements of the earlier proposals for disarmament by the socialist countries and systemizes the possibilities offered. "The document makes it clear that as to the socialist countries, they are willing on the basis of mutuality to take steps forward in every field and to reduce the number of any kind of arms in a way not to injure the security of either side.

The socialist countries do not strive for military superiority and their military efforts are exclusively aimed at securing their defensive potential, and they will always be aimed at that."

"The 8-point appeal in the concluding chapter of the document addressed to all the states and peoples of Europe and the world presses for promoting solution of the most timely tasks of detente and disarmament. The time factor is duly emphasized in it because the longer the tardiness lasts, the more complicated the international condition will become for agreement. It would be desirable that the winter council in December of the NATO would appraoch these subjects with a similar sense of responsibility," the Budapest paper writes.

25 Nov NEPSZABADSAG Comment

LD251243Y Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

["For Decisive Turning Point--NEPSZABADSAG"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 25 November (MTI)--"Though during the two years that have passed since the latest session of the political consultative body the international situation has become more involved and the highly influential opponents of detente hindered progress in several ways, the machinations of international reactionary forces could not alter the fact of the equalization of military balance of powers and could weaken [as received] its world policy significance," the editorial of Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG, the central organ of the HSWP, says commenting on the Thursday-concluded Moscow session of the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty.

"That the peoples have remained vigilant and have the strength to make the international forces of reaction sober are heavily due to the Warsaw Treaty Organization, which repeatedly draws attention to the maneouvres of the enemies of peace, and keeps its defence forces on the appropriate level in order to make it clear: the cold warriors are not and will not be in the position to get the upper hand." The targets of the activities of the Warsaw Treaty member countries are--in addition to unevil--all basically positive: "To uniformly interpret and defend the achievements of Helsinki, to fully implement the there-passed final act, to promote the peaceful and fruitful cooperation of the states." The article goes on to say that this leads the member states when they place in the focus of their foreign political activity the promotion of disarmament and "that is why they step up their efforts to normalize and improve the international relations, that is why they consider as partners the bourgeois governments and parties which are ready to maintain mutually beneficial cooperation."

Not losing sight of the fact that the NATO countries are stepping up their armament efforts, "in the knowledge of their strength and truth--the participants of the Moscow meeting have declared: even amid their efforts to ensure their defence capabilities, they do not give up their endeavour to achieve that the balance--keeping in sight the mutual security--should be brought about at a lower level of armament." The article continues by evaluating the Soviet Union's and other socialist countries' proposals and efforts moved in various negotiations and international forums and aimed at the reduction of armaments and at disarmament. "The Warsaw Treaty member countries wish to build security not on armament but on disarmament. They strive with full activity and energy to bring about a decisive turning point in curbing the arms race, and in military detente."

The editorial of NEPSZABADSAG continues that the stability of the international balance of forces depends not only on disarmament, but also on that at long last the peoples' and nations' right for independence and freely choosing the form of their society should be honoured. It is high time that the international monopoly capital, the extremist groups of the imperialists should realize: "the peoples do not bear oppression and exploitation. The inter-national economic relations should be placed on new, just and democratic foundations."

The imperialist machinations at throttling Angola or Ethiopia--countries which started a new road--have all failed. The developing countries, and nations of Africa and other continents have understood that the imperialist intervention threatens their future and well-being. In their fight they righteously rely on the support of the socialist countries. As for those mistaking the present for the past, they have to realize: "like in the present so in the future there will be no bargain about our solidarity with the peoples fighting for their independence, the socialism-oriented countries."

Writing about the Middle-East question the article says that when Egypt let its Arab fellow-countries down, the international reactionary forces were highly pleased to think that once again the Arab world will be led by them, but "all the Arab countries which sent their representatives to Baghdad--though driven by diverse motives--denied to espouse the Camp David bargain."

In connection with another dangerous activity of the opponents of detente, the editorial writes: "While--contrary to the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act--they excuse that the fascist and other reactionary and racist forces blatantly violate the basic human rights, what is more, occasionally they even encourage them to do so, they describe themselves as the 'defenders of the human rights,' and openly interfere with the internal affairs of the socialist and other democratic countries. The socialist countries denounce these provocations and declare with conviction: the service of the human rights and the cause of freedom has been written on the banner of socialism, and socialism has done more for them than any other systems."

The article points out that the discussants at the Moscow meeting expressed the conviction that the world devoid of wars is attainable, if all those forces unite who are ready to act for lasting peace. There is need for the unity of all forces serving peace: communists, socialists, social democrats, christian democrats, believers and non-believers.

The article concludes that Hungary shall with all its might take part in the fight for the implementation of the tasks decided jointly at the Moscow meeting, all the more so, as it is in its national interest, and history has shown that only the close cooperation of the socialist countries may make their fight more effective for peace, independence and socialism.

26 Nov NEPSZABADSAG Comment

LD261859Y Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Press review of NEPSZABADSAG on Warsaw Pact Declaration]

[Text] Budapest, November 26, MTI--"If we want to sum up in one sentence the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states we may say: The obstacles that have been put in the way of detente by extremist reactionary and imperialist forces must be cleared away. To achieve this target the most important question currently is whether the armament race can be curbed. Whether steps on the merits can be made?" writes the Sunday issue of NEPSZABADSAG commenting the statement of the Political Consultative Committee under the headline "Warsaw Treaty and Disarmament."

The central daily of the HSWP then says:

"When, without aiming for completeness, we survey the proposals, worked or confirmed at the Political Consultative Committee's meeting, we first note that they are concrete and comprehensive both as regards geographic location and the types of armament...as for the geographic zones, the suggested measures would greatly reduce military confrontation in Europe and at the same time they would improve the situation in other regions, too.

"(For instance, the proposed decrease in military activity on the Indian Ocean would exclude a highly sensitive area from the sphere of armaments race.) As far as the types of armaments are concerned the document reflects that the socialist countries continue to see the main danger threatening humanity in the nuclear war and in spreading nuclear weapons."

In connection with the American reaction to the Soviet proposal designed to ban fully nuclear weapon tests, the Budapest newspaper notes that "the consistent resistance of the American military mechanism is related also to the fact that nuclear tests serve the development of new types of atomic armaments."

"The political welfare against the neutron weapon is of special importance," NEPSZABADSAG's commentary goes on. "Because the recent decision by the American President to make certain parts of the neutron weapon means the biggest step ever made towards institutionalizing this means of destruction."

Efforts aimed at impeding the improvement and spreading of traditional weapons are especially made topical by the large-scale exports of traditional weapons by the NATO countries, primarily by the United States. The big weapon sales contributed to making the situation more tense in several regions. From this point of view also the developments in Iran are enlightening, points out the Budapest daily.

"In spite of the UN resolutions, exports of armament and war technics from the NATO countries to the racial persecuting South-African and Rhodesian regimes, too, continue. It also produces concern with right that--and this is difficult to make it consistent with detente--certain Western countries' companies are preparing to make big weapon deliveries for China. Peking, which opposes detente, has territorial demands on all its neighbour countries."

As to the forums of the disarmament talks, the Budapest newspaper underlines from the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee that "the document outlines more concretely than before also the ideas concerning the period after the conclusion of the SALT 2 accord, defined as being of great importance. After the SALT 2 the attention has to turn to concluding agreements which are joined also by the other nuclear powers, also by Britain, France and China. This is a logical further development of the position which regards as one question the restriction of the weapons of the greatest strength and the preservation of the established balance. It is obvious that beyond certain limits the international equilibrium would be overthrown if only the Soviet Union and the United States would make cuts--and other countries could even develop their strategic arsenal."

Further on the Budapest daily calls attention to the fact that "the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty--not to arrange in the future military exercises with over 50-60,000 persons in Europe--is made after the biggest NATO military exercises in the period following the Second World War, what induced dissatisfaction even by leading bourgeois politicians. This has been the case, for instance, in Bonn where these manoeuvres have been called provocation. It will be interesting to observe, notes NEPSZABADSAG, the reactions of the circles which are using the most influential mass information media and frightening the Western public with the nightmare of an unexpected attack. Also the war history of our age proves that in most of the cases the preparation of unexpected attacks is disguised by large-scale military exercise. If it depends on the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, there will be no more wars in Europe..."

None of the concrete and comprehensive proposals laid down in the Political Consultative Committee's declaration is aiming at unilateral advantages and all are designed for strengthening universal security. These facts prove more convincingly than anything else that they were worked out in countries where there is no social force, class or stratum that would benefit from war or from armament. They prove that socialism and peace are conceptions belonging to each other," stresses the HSWP's central daily in conclusion.

MOSCOW WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE SESSION DOCUMENT CONSIDERED

PAP Review

LD242206Y Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov, PAP commentator A. Rayzacher--The document signed by the leaders of the seven countries participating in the session of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty contains a thorough analysis of the present international situation and proves that the main danger threatening peace and international detente is the continuation and intensification of the arms race. Aggressive circles of imperialism bear the sole responsibility for increasing its pace and scope.

Socialist countries, coming out against the intensification of the arms race and attempts at a military blackmail, once again declared in Moscow in a most solemn way that they had never strived after attaining a military edge and that their military efforts were always aimed and will always be aimed at ensuring themselves defence capacities exclusively. The military equilibrium in Europe and the world over should be maintained not by means of increasing armaments but by their reduction and a definite transition to concrete disarmament steps, especially in the nuclear sphere.

The document from the Moscow session recalls the extensive catalogue of proposals submitted by socialist countries, the realization of which would allow it to halt the armaments spiral, both nuclear and conventional. The declaration puts special emphasis on the elimination of war, particularly nuclear war, as a means of settling international conflicts.

Calling on Western participants in the Vienna negotiations for a constructive answer to compromise proposals of the socialist countries presented in June of this year, participants in the Moscow session declare that socialist countries are ready to limit and reduce all kinds of armaments, also those which have not been included in the negotiations so far and which arouse concern in the East and in the West. The socialist countries have confirmed their resolute support for the struggle of the nations of Zimbabwe and Namibia and for the cause of just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Participants in the session came out against the abuse of human rights for purposes of interference in the internal affairs of other countries and for attacks on the socialist system. The emergence of a new social system itself is motivated by the desire to realize the fundamental human right, the right to a dignified life without exploitation, to create conditions for an all-round development of unity. The banner of the rights and freedoms of man, the document stresses, is the banner of socialism. The socialist states are convinced that it is necessary to give a new impulse to efforts aimed at halting the arms race which is the premise of the progress in detente. Fully aware of the enormity of that task, they announce they will spare no efforts to ensure that humanity enters the 21st century being certain of the durability of peace.

Hailed by the Press

LD271020Y Warsaw PAP in English 0925 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Press review on Moscow Warsaw Pact meeting]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov, PAP--Commenting on the debates of the advisory political committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Rysazard Wojna of the PUWP CD paper TRYBUNA LUDU writes, among other things:

"The socialist states, the Warsaw Treaty member countries, have once again presented themselves to the world as a force which has a real peace programme and which contributes to the (?developing) of the international situation in the same spirit.

"This line of action in the fields of diplomacy and politics pursued by members of the Warsaw Treaty has been received with satisfaction by the Polish people. We see in it a reflection of what we consider most significant in Poland's foreign policy, namely the ensuring of peace to our country, which finds a foundation of its security and of peace for the entire socialist community, Europe and the world in the defensive alliance with other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The Moscow declaration, in whose elaboration Poland took an active part, relies on the policy pursued by Poland.

"Hence all the moves in Poland's foreign policy and those of the 1970's in particular follow one and the same logical pattern: to consolidate peace by means of broadening and deepening of cooperation.

"We are optimistic. In the strength of our community, which is founded on unity and cohesion, we see a guarantee that detente will remain the dominant trend in world politics. Therefore the Moscow declaration expressed the conviction that the constantly strengthening forces of peace and progress would manage to attain new, important successes in the struggle for peace and the liberation of nations.

"Poland's public opinion identifies itself with this goal as well as with the road laid forth by the Warsaw Treaty member states," writes Wojna in conclusion.

Writing on the same subject ZYCIE WARSZAWY stresses, among other things, that it was not for the first time that the voice of peace was heard from Moscow. Socialist states' leaders have consistently defined their stance on the most topical matters of the present world.

For Poland, the existence of the Warsaw Treaty and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the socialist alliance of which Poland is a strong and important link and our active participation in these two organizations, secure both our independence and our own security and guarantee that factors of the balance of forces in Europe and in the world will be increasingly changing into those of reason and common sense in international relations.

The document is of particular importance providing yet another evidence of the good will of the socialist states which strive to deepen the processes of mutual confidence and to shape international cooperation within such frames that best correspond to the will and interests of all the countries. It is a document addressed to all peoples who cannot today remain indifferent to the peril of war.

JAGIELSKI LAUDS POLISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE, COOPERATION

LD252108Y Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov, PAP--The victory of the October Revolution is strictly connected with the regaining of independence by Poland after a period of over a hundred years of [word indistinct] and of liberation from under Nazi occupation as a result of action made by the heroic Soviet Army in the years 1944-45, wrote Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski in NOWE DROGI, theoretical and political organ of the PUWP CC.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski stated that the bourgeois government of the inter-war Poland did not want to take the chance of basing Polish-Soviet relations on the plane of understanding, confidence and good-neighbourly cooperation.

This chance was taken advantage of after World War Two. The Polish-Soviet alliance has become an infallible factor of security, development and well-being of our country, Jagielski stressed.

The author discussed the importance of the Soviet assistance in Polish economy in the post-war period and made a vast review of the successful development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in subsequent years.

A particularly fruitful chapter in the strengthening of the mutually profitable relations between the two fraternal nations has been opened in the beginning of the seventies, the vice premier went on. We follow the path of strengthening the cooperation in the field of the construction of socialism and communism, the path of joining our efforts in the struggle for peace and lasting security in Europe and worldwide.

Those tasks, difficult and complex by nature, are being solved in more favourable circumstances. The shifts occuring in the alignment of forces are in favour of socialism and peace. Of decisive importance in this context is a rise in the defensive power of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. The socialist states march along the road of modern development and they are effective in solving the problems ensuing from this development. They secure a growth of their nations' living standards. The latter achievement is promoted by cooperation between them and the advancing process of integration.

In the conditions of growing protectionism and various economic barriers introduced by the Western countries, the significance of the cooperation between the socialist states has increased, Mieczyslaw Jagielski stated. Poland adjusts the structure of her economy, mainly industry, to new needs and possibilities and to ever wider prospects of cooperating with the CMEA countries. Intensive works on deepening the Polish-Soviet relations are being conducted in this spirit.

Poland and the Soviet Union are steadfast in following the way initiated by the Great October. Through the Polish-Soviet cooperation in ideology, politics, economy technology, science, education and culture, our country has achieved results satisfactory for us and our friends.

The strengthening of our alliance is a guide-line ensuing from the Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by the Soviet Union. The main line of this policy pursued by the Soviet Union. The main line of this policy consistently aims to strengthen the links between Poland and the Soviet Union in their common striving for freedom and democracy, socialism and peace, the vice premier stated in conclusion.

GIEREK CABLES GREETINGS, CONGRATULATIONS TO KADAR

LD240010Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Hungarian Communist Party, Edward Gierek has sent Janos Kadar the most cordial fraternal greetings and congratulations to the MSZMP Central Committee and all Hungarian communists.

HENRYK JABLONSKI TO VISIT ANGOLA IN EARLY DECEMBER

LD262303Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] As was announced earlier, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, is to pay an official visit to Angola at the beginning of December at the invitation of Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

WOJTASZEK TO VISIT AUSTRALIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, THAILAND

LD221822Y Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Nov, PAP--Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek will go for an official visit to Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand on the turn of November at the invitation by foreign ministers of the countries concerned.

LIBYAN ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD250836Y Warsaw PAP in English GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov, PAP--Member of the General Secretariat of the National People's Congress, commander of the Armed Forces of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Brigadier 'Abu Baker Yunis Jabir arrived in Poland on an official visit at the invitation of the member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Minister of National Defense, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport decorated with Libyan and Polish flags the guest was welcomed by General Jaruzelski and representatives of the Ministry of National Defence, generals and commissioned officers of the Polish Army. Present was Libyan Ambassador to Poland Hassuna Ashur. Later in the day Brigadier 'Abu Baker Yunis Jabir paid visit to General Wojceich Jaruzelski.

POLAND SUBMITS DRAFT ON CONVENTION ON CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

LD252216Y Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov, PAP--Poland has never been absent from any discussion in the international arena which was to decide about the well-being of the child. So it was in 1959 when the UN declaration of children's rights was adopted, and so it is today when a Polish draft project to transform the declaration into a convention of children's rights has been put forward at the forum of that organization, the Polish INTERPRESS agency writes.

Poland, unlike many other countries, did not wait for the adoption of the declaration to put into effect many of its decisions as, for example the right to education, medical care, to cultural development and development of individual abilities. These rights are automatically guaranteed by the principles of socialist system. Many of the declaration's provisions simply do not apply to Poland. Such issues as protection against racial discrimination, cruelty and exploitation are alien to Poland, so are ideologies fostering these phenomena.

The Polish committee for the celebrations of the international child's year is headed by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. At the committee's first meeting Henryk Jablonski said that Poland considered the declaration of children's rights to be preliminary step and was for its transformation into a convention on the defence of children's rights, i.e. into an international legal act stipulating and emphasizing the rights to live in conditions favouring physical and spiritual development, in atmosphere of human dignity, security and peace.

The Polish proposal has vital significance, the Polish INTERPRESS agency stresses, as in many countries not even the fundamental rights are guaranteed; for instance some 200 million children all over the world suffer from malnutrition, about 130 million do not go to school and over 52 million must earn their own living.

Polish draft convention has been adopted in the forum of the United Nations unanimously which attests to the general understanding for and significance of the initiative. The 34th session of the UN Human Rights Commission has recommended that the draft convention be adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979.

Prior to that, in December of this year, the General Assembly's political committee is to discuss Polish proposal of a declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace.

Polish initiatives are a result, continuation and development of the peace policy credo of Poland and other socialist countries, INTERPRESS concludes.

JABLONSKI PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD270938Y Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Press review on Polish independence anniversary]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov, PAP--in an article carried by ZYCIE PARTII, organ of the PUWP CC, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, member of the CC Political Bureau, refers to the 60th anniversary of regaining independence by Poland. He pointed to those historic facts in the 60-year history of Poland which "constitute a definite sequence of tradition, on which our reality is based and to which future generations will have to refer".

[The year] 1918 marks the end of partitions and regaining of state existence by Poland. It is also the date of forming the Communist Party of Poland, an organizer of the struggle waged by the masses for social liberation, without which neither full sovereignty of the nation nor a chance for securing the conditions to maintain the Polist state were feasible, Henryk Jablonski stated.

The establishment of the Polish Workers' Party in 1942 is the organizational expression of taking the leadership in the struggle for complete national and social liberation of the Polish people by the political vanguard of the working class, it is also the birth of a programme which became the foundation of regaining independence and establishing in 1944 the state which opens a socialist epoch in the life of the Polish nation.

The unification of the workers' movement 30 years after the CPP had been set up meant the creation, in the form of the PUWP, of a uniform political representation of the class which, in the logical sequence of the entire Polish historic process, took over the responsibility for its fate and charted, on the scientific basis of Marxism-Leninism, the programme of further, all-round development of the state and the nation.

The successive PUWP congresses mark the stages of implementing the programme, comprehensive economic, social and cultural transformations in the country and at the same time an ever greater contribution of People's Poland to the history of progress attained by entire mankind.

Emphasizing that a socialist state is strong by the conscience of masses Henryk Jablonski stated.

We are facing all the time the unending task--care for the constant improvement of the level of conscience.

EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU2418457 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Nov 78 p 1 AU

["Communique on the Meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

The Executive Political Committee heard Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact which took place in Moscow 22-23 November.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously endorsed the activity carried out on this occasion by our country's delegation, by the party secretary general and Romanian President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and assessed that it has been fully in keeping with the mandate entrusted to it and with the general domestic and foreign policy practiced by our party and state.

The Executive Political Committee highly assessed the excellent manner in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented Romania's position at this meeting, it highly assessed the profound principledness and the commendable sense of responsibility with which he depicted and presented the general orientation of Socialist Romania regarding the problems discussed.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's activity is an excellent example of consistently promoting the directives of the 11th congress, the provisions of the RCP program, our country's laws and the decisions of the party Central Committee, of the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and government of devotedly serving the supreme interests of the Romanian people, of Socialist Romania, of the general cause of socialism, social progress and peace throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee endorsed the signing by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu of the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states, as well as the position adopted on military problems of the Warsaw Pact which were the subject of this meeting's agenda.

The Executive Political Committee expresses satisfaction with the contents of the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee whose main orientation is promoting the cause of detente, disarmament, security, peace on the European Continent and throughout the world and the cause of cooperation and understanding among peoples.

The Executive Political Committee notes that the declaration places major stress on emphasizing the primary importance of disarmament for mankind's destiny, for insuring the development of all nations on the road of socioeconomic progress, for continuing the trend toward detente and security and for avoiding war and strengthening peace.

The declaration adopted will give an even greater impetus to the struggle waged by the socialist countries, by the peoples and the progressive forces everywhere in order to proceed to concrete measures aimed at freezing and reducing military expenditures and troops, which are a heavy burden on the shoulders of all peoples, including the socialist countries; measures aimed at nuclear disarmament and at channeling the states' resources toward socioeconomic progress.

Of particular importance are the proposals for military disengagement on the European Continent and in the rest of the world, especially those proposals regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops within national borders and the elimination of military bases from the territory of other states, the reduction of the role of military blocs and the creation of conditions to simultaneously dissolve the Warsaw Pact and NATO; the elimination of the bloc policy in order to strengthen trust among nations and peaceful cooperation among all states.

The Executive Political Committee stressed that of essential importance in the present-day world is the concern--also expressed in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee--with rapidly implementing the target of eliminating force from international life, with the states' assuming the obligation to renounce the use or threat of force in all forms and aspects.

The Executive Political Committee expressed complete confidence that if the socialist countries, the revolutionary and progressive forces and all peoples take firm action, there are all conditions and possibilities to stop the aggravation of the international situation and to stop the outburst of a new war; there are all conditions and possibilities to continue and strengthen the trend toward detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Along this line, the Executive Political Committee believes that everything must be done to avoid any escalation of the arms race, to condemn and firmly reject any new impetus given to military expenditures which would seriously harm the vital interests of all peoples, including our peoples' interests; everything must be done to stop all measures that will strengthen and broaden military blocs, to stop any proof of force, military maneuvers or any other means of intimidation by exclusively acting in the direction of increasing each state's security.

The Executive Political Committee believes that at this time, the intensification of an ever broader mobilization of the broad people's masses in all European countries and throughout the world to establish in international life a new policy of equality of rights among all nations, of respect for each state's national independence and sovereignty and for each people's right to decide its own destiny, without any outside interference, to establish relations of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation among all states on the European Continent and on the other continents is of decisive importance.

The Executive Political Committee appreciates the conclusions of the Consultative Political Committee regarding the positive evolution of cooperation among the socialist countries participating in the meeting, as well as the determination by these countries to continue to expand and deepen mutually advantageous economic relations, the exchange of experience in socialist and communist construction, contacts at all levels at party and state line and in other fields.

Of particular importance is the specification in the declaration of the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries must consistently take place on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, solidarity and comradely assistance, thus offering a forceful contrast to the policy of domination, oppression and inequality promoted by imperialism, a completely new and higher type of international relations designed to exert a forceful influence on all peoples and to be a model of mankind's future development.

As far as Romania is concerned, it will continue to develop friendship and cooperation at all levels with the Warsaw Pact socialist member-states, with all socialist countries, thus making its active contribution to surmounting the differences existing among them, to strengthening unity and cooperation among them in order to continuously increase the general strength of socialism and its influence and prestige in the world.

The Executive Political Committee reasserts Romania's firm position to also take resolute action to continue to develop cooperation and solidarity with the developing countries, and with the nonalined countries, to continuously broaden reciprocal exchange and all-round cooperation with all world states, regardless of social system, and to participate ever more actively in the international division of labor and the world exchange of values.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously endorses the position held by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian delegation in connection with certain military problems of the Warsaw Pact discussed at the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee; it endorsed the fact that they did not agree with the adoption of measures that were not agreed upon among all member countries in keeping with this pact's provisions.

In fully endorsing the arguments presented by the party secretary general and country's president, which also reflect Romania's consistent position, the Executive Political Committee once again stresses that in the current international situation our party and government are constantly concerned with insuring the fatherland's defense capacity, increasing the combat capability of our national armed forces and that of all people.

At the same time--up to the time when military blocs will be eliminated--as a Warsaw Pact member, Romania is developing military cooperation with the other member countries. It is determined to rigorously observe its duties in case of an imperialist aggression in Europe against the socialist countries.

In connection with this, the Executive Political Committee stresses the need to firmly place military cooperation on the sacred principles of national independence and sovereignty, and fully equal rights by taking into consideration that each national army is subordinated exclusively to the supreme leadership bodies of the given country, to the given party and government and is responsible to its own people.

The Executive Political Committee also clearly expresses our party's and state's position that measures to maintain the defense capability should be of a rational and reasonable nature, so that they do not burden the people, the country, and so that they do not hamper or impede the implementation of the programs of the all-round flourishing of socialist society and of continuously improving the material and cultural living standard of the people's masses.

On the contrary, considering that the main strength of the socialist countries is their socioeconomic development, is the success of their socialist and communist construction and the assertion of the superiority of the new system and the fact that these successes strengthen their fighting capacity and each people's will to defend the achievements of socialism, the fatherland's freedom and independence, it is necessary that the party's and government's major efforts should be directed at strengthening and modernizing the technical-material basis of socialism and at improving the general welfare. Therefore, our country holds the position of determined struggle against any escalation of the arms race, for the adoption of tangible measures of continuously reducing and not increasing military expenditures, with the whole range of negative effects this would cause.

The Executive Political Committee once again stresses our party's and state's resolute determination to untiringly struggle for detente and disarmament, for security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. Romania will firmly and resolutely act to promote new relations of equality, mutual respect and peaceful cooperation among all nations, for establishing in Europe and throughout the entire world a better, more just and more equitable world.

CEAUSESCU RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU2517502Y [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1600 GMT on 25 November 1978 carries a recording of a 25 November meeting at the RCP Central Committee headquarters in Bucharest between "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and numerous delegations of working people who are representing large working collectives from Bucharest enterprises and from the country's counties, and who have asked to be received by the party secretary general to be informed at greater length on the progress of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states and on the activity and position of the Romanian delegation at this meeting."

According to the announcer, the meeting is attended by "Comrade Manea Manescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Iosif Banc, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Paul Niculescu, Dumitru Popescu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei and Vasile Musat."

The announcer notes that the meeting is opened by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu who informs Ceausescu that delegations from various counties and from Bucharest are present at the meeting and, "after studying the Moscow documents, are concerned with a number of problems of major interest for our party and country. They would like to ask a number of questions at this meeting to clarify a number of questions."

The floor is then taken by seven working people from various parts of the country--foremen, workers and miners--who, after praising the Romanian delegation's activity and stand at the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, ask Ceausescu to inform them about the decision to increase military expenditures that they have heard about and also to present the party's position in this respect. They all voice concern over this decision because they are afraid that this would negatively affect their living standard. One worker from the city of Iasi, after voicing concern with the decision at the Moscow Warsaw Pact meeting to increase military expenditures, speaks out for general and primarily nuclear disarmament so that peace and security are insured.

President Ceausescu takes the floor at 1630 GMT and begins by outlining Romania's international policy and its position on various other international problems. In response to the workers' questions, Ceausescu assures them that the Romanian delegation at the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee did not agree to the decision of increasing military expenditures.

Ceausescu ends his speech at 1725 GMT.

Ceausescu's Reply

AU251825Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Nov 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 25 November meeting with working people at the RCP Central Committee headquarters in Bucharest in connection with the Moscow Warsaw Pact meeting--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, with particular pleasure I have received your request to hold this meeting and to discuss certain problems regarding the international policy of Socialist Romania. It is normal for the workers, for the workers class, the leader of our socialist society--as in fact all our people--to be interested in the entire domestic and foreign policy practiced by our country and to become acquainted with everything that is being decided and with everything that will be achieved in this direction. Since the workers class is the society's leading class, it is normal for it to know all measures and to be familiar with everything that will be achieved; it is normal for it to have its say and to decide how we shall act. This is why I warmly hail the initiative of the collectives of working people who have sent delegations to the Central Committee headquarters to clarify a number of problems in connection with the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It is an expression of the sense of responsibility of our workers class and an expression of the fact that it understands how to play its role as the leading class in Romania. [applause]

I have noted with great satisfaction the statements and questions you have posed in behalf of the collectives of working people. [paragraph continues]

First of all, I am pleased that the working people and all our people fully support the declaration adopted in Moscow by the Warsaw Pact member-states in connection with the need to intensify efforts aimed at detente, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. [applause]

You have read the declaration and I do not now want to comment on it at length. However, I want to mention that we view this declaration as a positive declaration, that the orientation and the aims proposed in this declaration are in keeping with the interests of our people and with the interests of all states that participated in the conference and with those of all states in the world and of all peoples, because it places first the struggle for peace, for disarmament, for resolving the complex problems of the present-day world by negotiations and on the basis of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for each people's right to master its national destiny, its own destiny and to shape its life freely and according to its wishes. [cheers]

I have signed this declaration in behalf of Socialist Romania and the Romanian people, aware that this is fully in keeping with the vital interests of our people and with those of the other countries which have signed the declaration, and aware that it is necessary to unite our efforts--both the socialist countries and the other countries and peoples and all peace-loving forces--to oppose the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and the policy of domination and diktat over other peoples. It is necessary to do all we can to defend national independence and sovereignty of each people. It is necessary to do all we can so that peace in the world may triumph. [cheers]

Although the speech I delivered at this meeting will not be published, I will, however, have the opportunity at the solemn 1 December session of the party Central Committee, the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and of the Grand National Assembly, which will be devoted to the 60th anniversary of the achievement of the Romanian united national state, to speak at length about Romania's international policy. However, to answer your questions and those of the workers class and of all people, I would like to state that everything I have presented and stated at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in Moscow clearly showed the party's and state's position and that of the workers class and our people to strengthen cooperation with the socialist countries, to strengthen cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonalined countries, with all world states, irrespective of social system, to consistently act to unite the efforts of all peoples favoring a policy of equality. We have firmly asserted Socialist Romania's determination not to spare any efforts to achieve security in Europe, to achieve disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. We have voiced our country's determination to do all it can to contribute to rapid concrete disarmament measures and measure for reducing military tension in Europe, for withdrawing foreign troops from the territories of other states and for eliminating military bases, and to do all it can to concretely act toward a policy of cooperation, of peace in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers]

In the statement I made at this meeting I asserted Romania's total disapproval with the NATO decision to massively increase military expenditures and have supported the need to ask these countries to renounce these decisions and not to proceed along the road of intensifying the arms race, but along the road of reducing arms and military expenditures.

In this spirit, we have supported the view that the Warsaw Pact countries should not follow the road adopted by the NATO countries, but on the contrary, that they should adopt the road of determined action to reduce the arms race and military expenditures. Let us determinedly say no to the arms race and let us do all we can against this race which is a deadly danger not only for the economic development but for the people's lives themselves. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

I would like to mention that I view the declaration adopted at the Moscow meeting as a declaration that is in keeping with this orientation and we are determined to act with all our strength to implement what this declaration envisages. Please tell the collectives of working people that have sent you that I want to assure our workers class and all our people that we have no and will not have any higher goal than the struggle for peace and for each people's right to develop freely, without fear of any aggression. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

Dear comrades, I must, however, tell you very openly that the achievement of disarmament and of peace is not a problem that has been solved, that it will not be resolved by itself on the basis of simple declarations, however firm and positive they are. It is necessary to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all forces and all peoples who favor peace; it is necessary, therefore, to engage in a determined struggle and to do all we can both at the state level, the government level, and at the party level, and to do all we can as concerns the direct actions by our workers class and by the other social categories, by contacts and by strengthening relations with the workers class and working people in other states in Europe and throughout the world, so that together and only together we will be able to achieve disarmament and a lasting peace [cheers].

In acting firmly toward disarmament and peace, we cannot ignore the existing situation. We must concern ourselves and take into consideration the need to insure a strengthened defense capability of our country. We do all we can, and I must openly state before you and the workers class, that we are convinced that there is no imminent danger of war, that special measures are not necessary at this time, considering that the policy of detente, that the struggle for peace has embraced broad masses and has gained such scope that we cannot say today that we are facing serious events, or a war that would affect our countries. This is why, proceeding from this conclusion, which we have come to on the basis of an examination of international events, we believe that we must act in the direction of peace in order to deepen the process of detente and, at the same time, we must also concern ourselves with strengthening the defense and combat capability of our army, of the other countries' armies, with cooperation among our armies--without, however, taking special measures, without subjecting our state, our economy and our people to exaggerated expenditures, since this is not necessary and is not in keeping with the current international situation.

We believe, and I said this in Moscow, too, that it would be a great mistake to proceed along the line of increasing military expenditures, along the line of intensifying the arms race, because this would subject our country to very great difficulties. You are completely right and I understand your concern and the concern of the workers class that an increase in military expenditures would make the 11th congress program questionable, as well as the plan for socioeconomic development. It is understandable that it would also be impossible to implement the program of improving the material and cultural living standard of the people.

Proceeding from the international situation and from the conviction that no special measures are necessary in the direction of the arms race and of increasing military expenditures, we have spoken out and firmly speak out against any increase in military expenditures above what is rational. [cheers, chants of "we will work and struggle to defend peace"]

I fully understand the concerns and worries of the workers class, of the working people, irrespective of nationality, and of our people. I want to assure you that we have not made any commitment as to an additional increase in expenditures and that I have not signed any other document except the declaration which has been published, that.... [interrupted by cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

Once again I want to mention that I have always made known all commitments, all treaties or obligations we have assumed at an international level; we have always informed and submitted for approval to the representative bodies of the people, of all people all these treaties and obligations, which do not represent only one person, or only the government or State Council, but are obligations assumed on behalf of all people, and only the people have the obligation and right to know all these treaties and commitments and they are the only ones who, in the final analysis, must have their say on whether they are good and are in keeping with the interests of socialist construction and with the country's independence. This is how we will always act. [cheers]

In conformity with the country's constitution and with the defense law and with other laws of the Socialist Rebublic of Romania no one, neither the president, nor the party secretary general nor any other person, can commit Romania except on the basis of laws, of the constitution and on the basis of approval by the party-state bodies and on the basis of the approval, in the final analysis, of all our people.

At the same time, neither in the case of other problems--and I am referring to military problems discussed at this meeting--have I adopted any other decision; I have not signed any other document, considering that the documents we have, the current treaties and agreements are fully in keeping and are enough to insure, on their basis, cooperation between our parties, our state, including cooperation between our armies.

As you well know, we proceed from the fact that decisions to engage the country in an arms race policy can be made only by the Grand National Assembly and must be submitted to the people's approval. If we state, and it is true, that our country is a state of the workers class, of the working people, then we must take firm action, as you know we do, to intensify this aspect of our democracy so that the most important decisions are first submitted to the people for approval and that only then are they given the power of law. We will not adopt any measures, neither as concerns the intensification of the arms race and all the more as concerns Romania's involvement in military actions, without the approval of all our people. [cheers]

We have certainly assumed obligations within the Warsaw Pact through treaties on cooperation and bilateral mutual assistance which we will respect in keeping with the provisions of these treaties, which are well known to you. The Warsaw Pact clearly states that each country will participate in conformity with its capability and with the provisions and decisions which will be adopted by each state individually. We have not surrendered and we will never surrender to anyone the right to involve the Romanian army in a military action except to the parliament, the people, the party bodies and the Romanian state bodies. [cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, please inform the collectives of working people who have delegated you and, at the same time, I want to assure all our workers class and all our people, that everything I have signed, all the obligations we have assumed are included in the declaration which has been published, and that we will continue to do all we can to act toward peace and to work so as to guarantee peace for our people and for other peoples in the construction of socialism and communism and in improving their material and cultural living standard.

We are firmly determined not to increase military expenditures beyond what has been envisaged in the budget that has been approved; and in the future we will not increase the percentage in the national income for military expenditures compared with the current one. If the international situation becomes complicated, if requirements arise that require such an increase, then we will discuss this problem with the entire party and with all the people; we will ask the party-state bodies to adopt appropriate decisions. [paragraph continues]

It is understandable, comrades, and I want to be well understood, that the position I adopted in Moscow and which I have stated here as well, is determined by the current international situation and by our firm conviction that no additional expenditures are needed, that the best way of strengthening the defense capability now is to develop the national economy and to improve the people's living standard, because this will be a sure guarantee for the struggle against any aggression, with the knowledge that the workers class and all people have to defend a free life, a dignified life, socialism and communism. [cheers]

Dear comrades, when you return to your units, to your cities, please state clearly what we have discussed here. As a matter of fact, I suppose the comrades will agree to publish both your questions and the answers I have supplied, so that the entire workers class and all our people will be able to see things clearly and so that they are no longer influenced by various rumors, by things they heard. For those things which are a secret are always heard first. This is a habit. [loud applause] We certainly have nothing to conceal, we have no secrets and will never have secrets toward the workers class, the working people, irrespective of nationality, and toward all our people. Because our entire policy is the policy of the workers class, of the people, and we do not do anything else but act as representatives to serve the workers class and the people and to do our duty and we will always do our duty toward the party and our people. [cheers]

As I have mentioned, the implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and improving the material and cultural well-being of the people is one of the guarantees of strengthening our fatherland and its defense and combat capability if, by any chance, we will not be able to stop a new world war. Therefore, I want to state again that we are convinced that, by taking united action, the socialist countries, the progressive forces and the world peoples are able to stop a war and insure peace.

This is why, since I have returned home, I want to say that the workers class and all our people must do all they can to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan, the 11th congress program for the more rapid development of our fatherland, for implementation of the program on improving the material well-being, and I can assure you, comrades, that the provisions on increasing wages during the current 5-year plan will not be affected by any means.

As I have stated on other occasions, next year we will begin the second stage of increasing wages in conformity with the appropriate provisions. We will do all we can and we will completely implement the provisions regarding the increase in wages and the improvement of the living standard of all our people. It is actually the essence of the society we are building in Romania. We must do all we can so that everything that is being achieved will serve the people, their well-being, happiness, freedom and independence. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP']

Dear comrades, I hope you will agree to assure--on behalf of our workers class, the workers class in the socialist countries--that your questions and concerns arise precisely from your concern for socialism and for the even more forceful development of the socialist construction in all countries; that our workers class is inspired by feelings of solidarity with the workers class in all socialist countries and throughout the world. On behalf of our people let us assure the peoples in all socialist countries that we are firmly determined to strengthen friendship, solidarity both in the struggle for socialist construction and communist construction and in the struggle for peace, for a more dignified, freer and better life in the world, for a lasting peace. [cheers]

Dear comrades, I wish you and the collectives of working people and all working people, irrespective of nationality, and all people ever greater successes in all your activity and the fulfillment of all your aspirations for progress, for well-being and peace which is the constant concern of all our people. Much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

Dear comrades, before we part I would like to ask you here if you are satisfied with the answers I have given and if you agree. [cheers]

If you agree then please be the interpreters of the party leadership and my own interpreters and explain everything to the working people as if I were talking to them. I fully trust you, comrades. [cheers]

DEFENSE, INTERIOR MINISTRIES SUPPORT WARSAW PACT STAND

AU261405Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 26 Nov 78 AU

[Report on messages sent to President Nicolae Ceausescu by Romanian organizations and working people endorsing the stand he expressed at the recent Warsaw Pact meeting]

[Excerpt] Voicing the feelings of all army personnel, the leading council of the National Defense Ministry sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressing full approval of the activities carried out by the Romanian delegation at the recent Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. In unison with all our people, the cable reads, the Romanian Army absolutely supports the stand taken by the Romanian delegation in connection with the military aspects of the Warsaw Pact. We view this as a brilliant expression of the consistent care to base Romania's military cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member-states and with all the socialist countries on the sacred principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality, the exclusive and inalienable right of each party and socialist state to independently solve any problem regarding the strengthening of its defense capabilities. The leading council of the National Defense Ministry fully supports our party's and state's consistent position, according to which the strengthening of the fatherland's defense capabilities is based on the manysided development of the national economy; the measures adopted for this purpose must not encroach on the fulfillment of the program to continuously develop our socialist society and to raise the people's material and cultural living standard.

In a similar cable addressed to the RCP Central Committee and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the entire personnel of the Ministry of the Interior--generals, officers, military foremen, non-commissioned officers and regular troops--led by the communists, wholeheartedly express their full endorsement, gratitude and patriotic pride for the brilliant way in which Romania's principled position on the matters discussed was expressed at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and for the praise and unanimous approval given by the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee to the activities carried out by our country's delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the republic and supreme commander of our armed forces.

Both the cables by the leading council of the Ministry of National Defense, and by the leading Council of the Ministry of the Interior expresses the pledge to spare no effort to continuously improve the combat and political preparedness, in the spirit of our party's concept on the defense of the fatherland by all the people, on defending the state security and national property with vigilance and determination, and on defending public order and peace and all the revolutionary achievements of the Romanian people.

SCINTEIA ENDORSES CEAUSESCU'S STAND AT WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD262240Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Nov AGERPRES--"Socialist Romania--firm campaigner for detente and disarmament, for the cause of independence, peace and understanding among peoples."

Under this heading, the organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party publishes in its November 26 issue an extensive commentary. Below we give highlights from that commentary.

It is with deep interest and full satisfaction that public opinion in this country has taken knowledge of the communique of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, which met on November 24 to hear President Nicolae Ceausescu's report on the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty. The unanimous approval by the Executive Political Committee of the activity of the Romanian delegation, of the party's general secretary, the president of the republic on that occasion expresses the aspirations and feelings of all our homeland's citizens, irrespective of nationality, our entire people's high appreciation of the brilliant way in which President Nicolae Ceausescu outlined and supported, during that meeting, Socialist Romania's fundamental and consistent orientations on the questions which were on the agenda of that meeting.

This full, enthusiastic approval was clearly evidenced by the meetings which President Nicolae Ceausescu had yesterday with representatives of working people in enterprises, of scientists, artists and men of letters, of people working in education, of the youth, of the National Council of Agriculture, at their request, meetings which were an opportunity for a vigorous demonstration of the unanimous support and full attachment to Socialist Romania's home and foreign policies, of our entire people's unity and cohesion around the party, around its general secretary.

With good reason, President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity at the meeting can be considered to set a high example of communist principledness, sense of responsibility, firmness and determination in the strict observance and translation into life of the guidelines established by the legitimate leading bodies of the country and people by the supreme party and state bodies. This organic tie between revolutionary spirit and consistent patriotism once more evinces the selfless dedication to the people's aspirations, attachment to the true interests of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

This time too, our party's resolve becomes fully evident to pursue an open policy, for all to see and hear, with no secrets. A policy carried out with the knowledge and approval of the working class, the ruling class in our society, with the knowledge and approval of all the people--free and sovereign, master of its destiny.

As is known, our party and state consistently promote a high-principled, active and constructive foreign policy, of international collaboration, understanding and peace, which is expressed by the resolute contribution to the assertion of new relations, of equality, confidence and cooperation among states, to the efforts for detente, disarmament, international security, which is precisely why our public opinion positively assesses the declaration of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty, adopted at the meeting whose essential provisions and orientations emphasize the necessity of promoting the course toward detente and disarament, towards understanding security and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world. Indeed, it is a lofty duty of all communists, in accordance with the historic mission of socialism, with the creed of revolutionary struggle, a supreme obligation of all the advanced political forces to their own people and to the entire mankind, to do their utmost to reduce tension, to promote disarmament and peaceful coexistence--an objective requirement of the contemporary world and an essential condition of detente. But--as our party has showed time and again, as President Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed in the speeches made yesterday--peace is not achieved as a matter of course through fine statements and words, it requires practical, specific action--on the line of disarmament, in the first place, a key problem of the contemporary epoch, decisive for the fate of mankind.

More than at any other time is it obvious today that the on-going arms race, the sharper competition for improving and increasing the destructive force of weapons, both nuclear and conventional, has acquired a monstrous, absurd character, and this is the more so if we consider that there is an overwhelming stock of weapons piled up in arsenals. It is an undeniable reality that the arms race is an ever heavier burden for all the peoples, that it aggravates the economic crisis, makes the wide gaps between the economically developed countries and those lagging behind become still wider, poisons--as a main instrument of the policy of strength the international political climate, feeds distrust, animosities, conflicts, thus hindering the progress of detente.

These are the major reasons underlying the conviction expressed by the party's general secretary, by the Executive Political Committee, that everything possible must be done to avoid all escalation of the arms race and reject all impulse given to military expenditures. That is why our country resolutely says "no" to a levelling up, to a constantly rising balance of arming, declaring--on the contrary--for a levelling down, for achieving the balance by reducing arming. The destructive potential is already too high, the expenditures are far too large and burdening, their consequences on the everyday life of the people all over the world are too painful to further stimulate this monstrous race. The present stockpiles are considered to be able to destroy mankind several times, why should they be further increased?

This consistent stand, full accord between what is said and what is done are tellingly illustrated by the whole activity of Socialist Romania in the world, by the steady inclusion of the aims of disarmament in all the international documents of the country, by the recurrent constructive proposals made--among which the set of measures submitted to the recent UN General Assembly's special session for the passage to concrete measures to stop the arms race, freeze and reduce military budgets and forces, as premises, as concrete steps to disarmament.

Deeply attached to the cause of security in Europe, permanently working for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions as an integer, Romania stresses the primordial requirement for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe--in the rest of the world as well--without which real security is inconceivable. That is why special importance is attached to the disengagement measures stated in the declaration--such as the proposals for the withdrawal of forces to the national states and the liquidation of foreign bases, the diminution of the role of the military blocs and conditions for the concomitant dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, the abolition of the bloc policy as a premise of improving the national political climate, lessening tension, suspicion and confrontation, of building up confidence among peoples, developing broad and fruitful peaceful cooperation among all the states.

It is true that tendencies to [words indistinct] policy of strength and domination, of interference is the internal affairs of independent and sovereign states are manifest worldwide, but the major characteristic of international life is the growth of the forces favouring peace, national independence, social progress. Under the circumstances, as President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed more than once including in his speeches made yesterday, one cannot conclude that we are [word indistinct] in imminent danger of war; on the contrary, if firm action is taken by all the socialist countries, by all the revolutionary progressive and democratic forces, then the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and dictate can be counteracted, [word indistinct] of international situation can be prevented and the new course to detente and strengthening peace can be promoted. Romania agrees with the assessments in the declaration concerning the positive evolution of collaboration among the socialist countries represented at the meeting and their decision to expand bi-and multilateral economic relations, the exchange of experience in socialist and communist construction, their contacts on a party and state line and among public organizations.

It is a positive fact that the document highlighted that the relations between the socialist countries should be underlain by the priniciples of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, solidarity and comradely mutual assistance, since it is only in this way that a new, superior type of relations can assert itself, able to influence historical development today.

As far as Romania is concerned--as the Executive Political Committee reaffirmed--it will further develop friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, with all socialist countries, making its contribution to surmounting the divergencies among them, to the consolidation of their unity and collaboration, in keeping with the interests of the general cause of socialism. Our country is willing to further develop collaboration with the developing countries, with the non-aligned states, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, in line with the requirements for peaceful coexistence, for the economic progress of all nations, for detente and security.

Our entire people also approves of the stand of the Romanian delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on some military problems of the Warsaw Treaty debated at the meeting. Our country can agree to no measures which were not agreed upon by all the members states, a proviso made in the treaty itself. Romania's position was, is and will be clear and high-principled in this respect.

The party and government are permanently concerned with securing the defence capacity of the homeland, with increasing the combat potential of the national army, of the entire people. At the same time, until the military blocs are abolished, our country, in its capacity as a Warsaw Treaty member, develops military collaboration with the other member countries, being determined to rigorously fulfill its duties should an imperialist aggression against the socialist countries occur in Europe. The basis of this collaboration is, in this document as well, respect for the [word indistinct] of national independence and sovereignty, full equality, given the fact that each national army is responsible to its own people, that it is subordinated to the higher leading bodies of the respective countries, to the respective party and government only--this being a fundamental, essential attribute of state sovereignty, of national independence. As President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, the Romanian Army will never be under any other command than of the party and the government of the country, it will always be only at the orders of the Romanian people.

Taking this high principled position, our party considers that the measures of maintaining the defence capacity must be reasonable, they must not affect by their exaggerated dimensions, the implementation of the economic development programmes, of raising the people's standard of living.

On the contrary, the main effort should be directed [at] consolidating the technico-material base of socialism and communism, continually raising the living standards. It is well known how important man, the moral-political unity of the people are in case of a defence war. [as received] Economic development, the achievements in building the new system contribute both to the assertion of the superiority of socialism as a new society, with peace and welfare as its vocation and essence and to strengthening the combat capacity and determination of each people to safeguard the gains of socialism, the liberty and independence of the homeland. That is why Romania's stand against any escalation of the arms race, for the reduction, not increase, of military expenditures, for effective measures favouring detente and security and paving the way to the attainment of the historic aim of general disarmament is a matter of political reason, it fully agrees with the interests of our people, of the other peoples building socialism with the (?general) cause of peace and detente throughout the world.

As the participants in yesterday's meetings showed most firmly, as the entire Romanian people (?feels)", thinks and acts, closely united as if it were one man around the Romanian Communist Party, around its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the citizens of our homeland express their determination to work tirelessly for further achievements in the economic and [word indistinct] development of the country, for the fulfilment of the five-year plan of the party programme, for the firm defence of the revolutionary gains and national independence, for an exemplary implementation of the RCP home and foreign policies--the correctness of which is steadfastly confirmed by life--to work, alongside the other progressive and democratic forces, for the promotion of international detente, for security in Europe and the world over, for the building of a juster and better world, of peace and progress.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT SOON

LD251340Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--It is understood from usually well-informed quarters in Bucharest that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will soon pay an official visit to Romania. He will head a representative Syrian state delegation. Al-Asad's last visit to Romania was last year.

The same quarters also point out the possibility of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, soon paying a visit to Bucharest.

MANESCU CHAIRS NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL MEETING

AU261400Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 26 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Executive Bureau of the National Agricultural Council held a meeting yesterday chaired by Prime Minister Manea Manescu, who is also chairman of the National Agricultural Council. The meeting discussed the results achieved in the agricultural year that has just ended, and agricultural tasks for the coming year.

DEPUTY PREMIER PATAN RECEIVES PRC MATERIAL SUPPLY EXPERTS

AU241115Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest 24 Nov, AGERPRES--On November 23, Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of technical and material supply and control of the management of fixed assets of Romania, received Li Ke-sing [name as received], director general and party secretary of the leading group of the general direction of materials under the State Council of the People's Republic of China, who, accompanied by a group of specialists, is now in Romania for a documentary visit and exchange of experience in the domain of technical and material supply.

TRANSPORT MINISTER DUDAS MEETS SFRY COUNTERPART

AU251535Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 25 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Ante Yelic, president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, has held talks in Bucharest with Traian Dudas, Romanian minister for transport and telecommunications, on promoting the cooperation between the two countries in this field. The introduction of the road and railway traffic across the Iron Gate II dam on the Danube was discussed. Ante Yelic stopped off in Bucharest on his return trip from Peking to Belgrade.

MORE ON SFRY, FRG DIFFERENCES IN ALLEGED TERRORIST CASES

Kalezic Outlines Government Position

LD242234Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, opened his press conference today by answering questions put to him by several West German journalists. They referred to the decision made by our judicial organs not to satisfy the request of the FRG to extradite the four accused West German citizens. In his reply to these questions, Kalezic said inter alia:

"It is well known that our courts are independent in the execution of their judicial function, and that they make decisions based on the constitution and the law, as stipulated by Article 219 of the SFRY Constitution. The decision of a first-degree court can only be changed by envisaged judicial procedure, and by second-degree judicial organs. According to our laws, other organs cannot have any influence on the court's decision or on changing it. In concrete terms, in this case, it means that the possibility of the state organs influencing the court decision or changing it was excluded.

"In view of this, it must be concluded that our courts acted lawfully, because the procedure was in keeping with the procedure laid down by law. The court made its decision on the basis of law and of evidence which, as assessed by the court, was not sufficient to warrant justified suspicion that the said German citizens, whose extradition was requested, committed certain criminal acts. By making this decision, the court did not violate the FRG-SFRY agreement on extradition."

The next question was: "Do you have anything to say in connection with the statement by FRG Government spokesman Klaus Boelling, which he made after the government meeting at which the report by Von Puttkamer, FRG ambassador to the SFRY, was considered?"

Kalezic answered: "I do not wish, on this occasion, to comment on the statement by the FRG Government spokesman. Of course, we are considering this statement in all its aspects with the attention required by this material within the framework of overall relations between the two countries."

The next question was: "Can you say anything in connection with the murder of the SFRY citizen, Radomir Gazija, in the West German town of Konstanz, carried out by members of the fascist-terrorist underground in the FRG?"

Kalezic answered: "During the night of 11 November this year at Konstanz, Radomir Gazija, his brother Nenad, and a few other of our citizens were treacherously attacked by three terrorists. Radomir Gazija was killed and two of our other citizens were wounded. One of the participants in this killing, Stjepan Vidovic, was detained. According to the information of the German police and the statements made by citizens, apart from Vidovic, the killers also included Ivan Andabak and Mladen Perisic, who are still at large. Local newspapers and television carried personal data on them, including photographs, as well as a police appeal to the population to report them or to inform on them at any police station. The police in Konstanz indicated that the two might at that time already be in France. However, they concern known members of fascist-terrorist emigree groups, which are linked, and of which one member has already been tried for a terrorist attack on a Yugoslav mission. He served part of his sentence and was then freed for 'good conduct.'

"On 13 November, the mayor of Konstanz expressed his condolences to our consul in Freiburg in connection with the killing of the SFRY citizen, Radomir Gazija.

"In connection with this brutal murder, a sharp protest was lodged with the German side. Displeasure was expressed at the attitude of the FRG organs, which did not prevent the murderers from escaping. The competent authorities have been asked to undertake most energetic measures in order to find and punish the culprits, as well as to prevent the terrorist activity of the fascist emigrees and to protect our citizens."

The next question was: "What can you say about the attacks on the SFRY and its political system, and about the statements made by some politicians and a large section of the FRG press in connection with the decision of the Belgrade District Court to reject the request for the extradition of four FRG citizens?"

Kalezic answered: "When some of these statements--completely contrary to the facts--are made by responsible persons in the FRG, I must say that we resolutely reject them, especially those that say that the decision of the Yugoslav court represents a blow to the struggle against international terrorism.

"The principled attitude of the SFRY on international terrorism is very well known. Yugoslav practice since the war confirms that the SFRY has never allowed its territory to be used for the organization of actions against foreign countries, and that not a single terrorist act has been committed on Yugoslav territory against diplomatic, consular and other representatives of any state.

"Unfortunately, over 200 crude terrorist actions have been launched from some Western countries against our country in the years between 1961 and 1977, of which over 40 percent have been on FRG territory, or have been from FRG territory on the SFRY's territory. These include the murder of three Yugoslav diplomatic workers and several workers temporarily employed by groups of fascist-terrorist emigrees in the FRG. No campaigns or insinuations are able to blur these facts.

"An effective struggle against terrorism in the international field imperatively demands the rejection of double standards regarding terrorism, according to which one kind of terrorism is treated as crime a priori, while another as a phenomenon of 'political exile' or 'an aspect of political opposition.' The Yugoslav side has constantly warned that the brushing aside of these facts can affect our developed mutual relations and can especially affect the atmosphere needed for the further development of cooperation between the SFRY and the FRG in numerous fields of mutual interest. In this connection, I can say that the threat addressed to us from some political quarters and a part of the FRG press do not represent a contribution to the development of relations between states, nor are they a contribution to the cooperation and understanding between the SFRY and the FRG.

"In connection with the district court's decision on the four FRG citizens, we have, unfortunately, heard a lot of statements and words from some politicians, as well as commentaries in a section of the FRG press, which, by their content and tone, irresistibly remind us of the recent past and the tragic fate of Europe and the German people. I do not wish to comment on such statements and commentaries because this would go against the generally accepted norms of international diplomacy."

Answering a question by Johann Halowitsch, a West German television correspondent, on whether there would be repercussions regarding political relations between the FRG and the SFRY because of the decision not to extradite the terrorists, Kalezic said:

"You have dealt with the SFRY for a long time, and you must certainly be aware of the general principles of Yugoslav foreign policy, which aims at promoting friendly relations with all countries.

"Regarding SFRY-FRG relations, we feel that they are good. We are aware that we have made enormous efforts to bring these relations to their present level and we, on our side, will not do anything to spoil them.

"In relations with the FRG, there are sometimes questions on which differences exist and when our positions are rather far apart. As far as the SFRY is concerned, this should not be a reason for burdening them with new difficulties. It is necessary to cooperate even more closely and to make additional efforts to eliminate all obstacles to cooperation, which is in our mutual interest."

The journalists also asked Ambassador Kalezic what he could say in connection with the arrest of Chetnik terrorists in the United States.

Kalezic said: "We know from agency reports that five members of the Chetnik terrorist organization were arrested in New York and Chicago because they were in possession of explosives and were preparing attacks on the Yugoslav missions in the United States. We consider that any preventive measure contributes to the frustration of terrorist acts. We expect that the competent U.S. organs will examine all the circumstances and make their decision according to the laws of the country, and the obligation to prevent terrorist acts of violence directed against other countries and their diplomatic and consular missions; this is in keeping with the joint statement by President Tito and President Carter of March this year in Washington."

Sundic Defends Court Decision

LD251836Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] That which is controversial and that which cannot be controversial in relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning terrorists provide the subject of a commentary by Milika Sundic:

To argue with a section of the West German press as to whether or not Yugoslavia has violated the extradition agreement because the Belgrade District Court decided to free four FRG citizens would be pointless. First and foremost, this section of the press, and the political quarters under whose conductor's baton these papers act, are not a mature enough partner for serious talks. They are not interested in solving a problem as important as terrorists' activity, a problem which for years has been a burden on Yugoslav-West German relations. Besides, who, having any common sense, can believe that protectors of terrorists can fight against terrorism. The attacks on Yugoslavia by a section of West German right-wing press and by its protectors represent a kind of terrorism, because both the former and the latter resort to deceit and insinuation, counting as they do on lack of information on the part of those who daily read and listen to reports.

Particularly alarming in this matter is not unfairness and aggression by FRG rightwing forces, of whom nothing else can be expected, but the indulgence shown by the FRG Government for this sort of anti-Yugoslav excesses. Although we are aware that the FRG Government must have regard for the conduct of the powerful opposition, we cannot, nevertheless, accept any haggling at Yugoslavia's expense for the sake of peace in Germany itself. Sovereign states can cooperate on foundations of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Yugoslavia has not, nor will it ever recognize any other cooperation principles.

Any claim that the Belgrade District Court freed four West German citizens because the FRG Government had not handed a group of anti-Yugoslav terrorists to Yugoslavia is far removed from commonsense. The Yugoslav court made its judgement according to its conscience and in keeping with our constitution. The decision they made must have been (?based on the constitution). As far as the Yugoslav Government is concerned, it has no grounds for interfering with the court's decision, much as the FRG Government has done. However, Yugoslavia would find it acceptable if the West German authorities wish to publish their proofs regarding the four citizens and then let the international public judge the Belgrade District Court decision. Of course, it would also be good to publish everything submitted to West German authorities regarding anti-Yugoslav terrorists, on the basis of which the Cologne court made its well-known decision.

Although the anti-Yugoslav hullabaloo in the Federal Republic can harm bilateral co-operation, it does not affect either the prestige or the reputation of Yugoslavia. It affects that of the Federal Republic of Germany, on whose territory so many crimes against Yugoslavia have been committed. This truth cannot be concealed, regardless of the strength of those who try to do just that. Ever since Socialist Yugoslavia began its existence, all truths about it have triumphed. If there is anything controversial about the interpretation of the extradition agreement, it can be resolved, but not by haggling about principles or by displaying double standards vis-a-vis terrorism--one domestic and another foreign. What is not controversial, though, is this: Everything the Yugoslav Government has said so far about the nature of anti-Yugoslav terrorism in the Federal Republic of Germany has been proved in practice. On innumerable occasions this was confirmed by West German courts. However, as long as West German authorities continue to close their eyes to irrefutable facts, their claim that other countries do not struggle against terrorism will not convince anyone.

And in conclusion: If there is anyone who has the right to be dissatisfied with the conduct of certain circles in the Federal Republic of Germany, it is Yugoslavia. But terrorism is not at war against Yugoslavia alone; it is at war against the FRG Government as well.

BORBA Criticizes FRG Stand

AU2[illegible]41230Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 78 p 9 AU

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary "Terrorism: Suppression of Facts"]

[Text] Yugoslavia is again being assaulted with the old-time cold war logic, and once again is being increasingly pressured--despite constantly negative experience--through the well-known exploitation of facts and daily politicking. This is being done, for instance, in the FRG, where at present, as has often happened before, an anti-Yugoslav campaign is being fanned. This unequivocally confirms two circumstances: The first is that forces that are disturbed by Yugoslavia as now constituted--autonomous, nonalined and independent--are active in West German politics; and the other shows that any such assault on our country also constitutes an attack on the overall development of Yugoslav-FRG relations, for the successful course of which our country unanimously strives.

A regular decision of the Belgrade Court, which, on the basis of established facts, rejected the Bonn request for extradition of four FRG citizens, appears to have "strengthened" the long-term activities of those forces that have frequently--and regularly, in the case of anti-Yugoslav fascist emigrees--seen terrorism as a strategic weapon to use in realizing their aims, an action which certainly is not in the interest of the FRG itself.

The chronology of anti-Yugoslav acts in the FRG is long, and likewise, examples of West German indecision and inefficiency in eliminating and rendering the sources of fascist terrorist activities against Yugoslavia harmless are numerous, just as the attempts of the rightist forces in the FRG to paint terrorism in their political colors and to cover criminals from well-known police dossiers with the cloak of "parliamentary opposition" are noticeable. With agressive ideological exclusiveness, murders and attacks on Yugoslav citizens and diplomatic representatives are persistently described as "Balkan quarrels," and in the "peculiar" vision of democracy, a shot fired becomes a "political difference" and the murder of a Yugoslav "a kind of sport."

The absurd is thus complete. In the FRG, whose tolerant attitude toward proven fascist emigrants inevitably encourages and stimulates terrorism--which is also tragically evidenced by the recent murder of Radomir Gazija, whose murderers leave the FRG without hindrance--they now talk about Yugoslav "stabs in the back in the fight against international terrorism" and "sanctions" are vociferously proposed. In brief: Reality is suppressed. And it is precisely this reality that clearly and unequivocally shows that the FRG--despite its voiced declarative readiness to do something more than it has so far--has not shown sufficient readiness to uproot the terrorist activities of fascist groups on its territory, which groups--concerning Yugoslavia--act against a country whose contribution to the struggle against terrorism is well known and acknowledged.

Terrorism is not and cannot be--as Yugoslavia has often stressed--a means for attaining any legitimate aims; terrorism is incompatible with the interests of peace and cooperation. Consistent and principled in its attitude, Yugoslavia has always and will continue to make its full contribution to the struggle against terrorism. This, after all, is demonstrated by the generally known fact that Yugoslavia has never permitted its territory to be used for terrorist actions against any other country, just as it is an undisputed fact that no violent attack on diplomatic or consular missions of other countries, or on citizens of other countries has ever been carried out on Yugoslav territory. Therefore the SFRY's insistence on joint obligations in the struggle against terrorism is completely understandable, just as the indignation of the Yugoslav public at the fact that in this cooperation we have not been receiving proper and full answers from some states--especially the FRG--is easy to explain. But such cooperation is certainly necessary if both sides are to move toward further and comprehensively advancing cooperation and strengthening trust and mutual understanding, which is undoubtedly in the deepest interest of both countries, Yugoslavia and the FRG.

COMMENTARY ON WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE SESSION IN MOSCOW

Desire for Detente Repeated

AU251942Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 78 AU

[Text] This week in Moscow, the Political Consultative Committee of the seven Warsaw Pact member-countries adopted a declaration in which it once again expressed its readiness for talks and accords with NATO on implementation of the Helsinki and Belgrade conclusions. In addition to this, the Warsaw Pact leaders also discussed other currently important topics. Cedomir Vuckovic comments:

The declaration of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of member-countries of the Warsaw military-political alliance, which was attended by Leonid Brezhnev, Edward Gierek, Erich Honecker, Gustav Husak, Janos Kadar, Nicolae Ceausecu and Todor Zhivkov, repeats the previously expressed desire of the Warsaw Pact countries to continue the process of realization of tension; that is to be true primarily between the two opposing blocs in Europe, but also beyond this in the world, with the main emphasis on agreements between Washington and Moscow.

The most responsible leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries also held consultations on current political problems and it is assumed that the ideological closing of the ranks, a further economic integration and the so-called Chinese question were not omitted in this connection. For instance, certain recent events have made the Chinese question currently important. It should be presumed that the official declaration does not mention China because all Warsaw Pact member-countries are not equally radical in relation to Peking, as well as for other reasons; for instance, because an increased tension in relations with other states is not desirable at this time. In the meantime, relations between Peking and Hanoi have become further complicated. And at the same time, Vietnam and the Soviet Union made a step which has greatly disturbed China: They concluded a peace and friendship treaty which is valid for 20 years. Peking has appraised this treaty as a military alliance aimed against China. Naturally, it is difficult to appraise all claims of the Soviet or the Chinese sides, but it can be stated with regret that there are no chances that relations between the two large neighboring and socialist countries, China and the Soviet Union, might improve.

Attempts to reduce socialism, which has really become a world process, to a single group or a single country, as is stubbornly maintained in certain communities and as repeated at the session of the seven Warsaw Pact member-countries, at which it was stated that Moscow is the capital of world socialism, certainly do not contribute to hopes of this kind. A simplified and long surpassed view of this kind contributes the least to the cause of world socialism, because new winds have been blowing in the international workers movement for three decades already, and a majority of parties today advocates autonomy while, at the same time, contemporary practice is enriching the treasury of socialism by the fact that an increasing number of peoples and countries are deciding in favor of building socialist social relations under the conditions and circumstances in which the movement and the countries concerned find themselves.

Sundic Considers Disagreements

LD242320Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] We devote our foreign policy commentary to the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries, which ended in Moscow yesterday. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic--begin recording] The declaration which participants of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries released at the end of their 2-day meeting in Moscow has been judged by many observers as a stimulus to detente in Europe and worldwide. In fact, it reaffirms the well-known positions of the seven countries, supplemented by certain new aspects that make their orientation toward detente more convincing and acceptable. It is probable that the declaration does not contain everything that was desired by all participants, rather only that which they were all able to accept, or, to be more precise, even if there were differences, and it is natural that there should have been, these were not able to find a place in the declaration. In any case, and regardless of this, it is known how much and to what extent the foreign policy of the member-countries could be coordinated, and of what, after all, the majority are in favor, and what each of them individually would be embarrassed about in a public statement. For example, it is certain that the so-called Chinese question must have been discussed extensively, but complete agreement on this, as perhaps on some other questions, does not exist. Nevertheless, the dominant impression is that the participants of the Moscow consultative meeting are satisfied with the outcome and, what is no less important, others have no reason to doubt the orientation toward a peace-loving resolution of international problems.

Of course, the most important orientation is that in favor of directions designated in the Helsinki Final Act, and the fact that support is being offered to efforts to implement the Helsinki decisions, primarily the obligation on banning the use of force. It is probably due to this that criticism of the West and a deeper probing into analyses of crisis hotbeds were avoided. However, the positions contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee do not abandon the framework of the division of Europe, at least not when it is a question of the other alliance acting as a negotiating partner, although the problems facing Europe spring primarily from division on the basis of blocs and a bloc approach to the problems with which the world is confronted. Such tendencies were also manifest at the Belgrade meeting and have not yet been overcome. It is true that this is not only felt by countries outside the blocs, but by a considerable number of those in one military alliance or the other. Differences in positions are also increasingly becoming a specific feature of the blocs, or rather of their members, whose interests do not always coincide. The Soviet Union, exemplified by Leonid Brezhnev's message to James Callaghan relating to the possible delivery of British planes to China, raised a problem which it believes affects its own security. A similar reproach was recently sent to Japan, following the conclusion of the Chinese-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. However, the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was not able to come out in favor of such a step.

There are, naturally, other kinds of disagreements or differences as well--when the Soviet Union does not share the views of its allies in every respect. In neither case, however, can it be said that friendship between them is threatened. On the contrary, these are simply natural occurrences, dependent on how the individual countries accept and understand this. The same thing also occurs in the other alliance, NATO. They are not all in step there either, and again it cannot be said that cooperation under such conditions is impossible. The phenomena to which we are referring, regardless of what is thought of them in the existing blocs, permit a more realistic consideration of problems of general significance to all countries, and not only to members of military alliances. On the other hand, this also permits a broader inclusion of individual countries in the search for solutions to different problems, without necessarily relying on blocs. If there were more of this, the role of the nonalined movement would be better understood and there would be less insistence on the movement acting as the extended arm of anyone's policy. [end recording]

TITO SENDS CONGRATULATIONS, BEST WISHES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

Cables Kadar on MSZMP Anniversary

LD240000Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2129 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade 23 Nov, TANJUG--Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav president and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, has sent cordial greetings to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, on the occasion of the Communist Party of Hungary 60th anniversary. Recalling the Hungarian party's revolutionary past, President Tito described the Hungarian Republic, headed by the great revolutionary Bela Kuhn, as "the shining example of the revolutionary struggle waged by Hungarian communists and proletarians".

"The working people of Hungary, led by their party, have had major achievements in the socialist construction of their country and in building socialist relationships in society, achievements which we sincerely welcome," said President Tito in his telegramme, also noting the successful development of all-round relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, as well as between the two countries.

Wishes Boumediene Speedy Recovery

LD232126Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has sent Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and president of the National Council of the Revolution, the following telegram: "Mr President and dear friend, it is with sincere concern that I have received the news about your poor health. I am sending you my warm wishes for a speedy recovery and return to your activities for the benefit of the friendly Algerian people and for further successes of the policy of nonalinement, to which you contribute so much. Please accept my friendly greetings and expressions of the sincere respect and sympathy that is felt for you in Yugoslavia."

Sends Greetings to Lebanon's Sarkis

AU261946Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon: "On the occasion of Lebanon's independence anniversary, it is with sincere satisfaction that I send to Your Excellency, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, most sincere greetings and wishes for a happy future of the friendly Lebanese people, for the prosperity of your country and for your personal happiness."

ETHIOPIAN LEADER MENGISTU TO VISIT SFRY IN DECEMBER

LD231538Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia next month at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TOKYO KOREAN REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE

LD231806Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov, TANJUG--A joint delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Alliance of the working people of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples led by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee, has left for Tokyo to attend the 2nd world conference on the peaceful reunification of Korea.

TITO DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF HISTORIC AVNOJ DECISIONS

LD252222Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has granted a request made by the editorial board of OSLOBODJENJE--which is observing its 35th anniversary--to set forth his views on the importance of the historic events, the 35th anniversary of the second Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] session and the session of the regional Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

In his statement made to mark these occasions, which OSLOBODJENJE is to publish in its holiday issue, President Tito said:

Some 35 years will soon have elapsed since the historic second AVNOJ session in Jajce and the formation of new Yugoslavia. I spoke of the significance of this session, of the factors which made it possible and of the circumstances in which its work proceeded, on several occasions. On this occasion, I would particularly like to stress the durability and the undiminishedtopicality of the historic decisions of the second AVNOJ session. The more time that passes since that historic act, the more its significance can be seen. The declaration of the second AVNOJ session says that "with their persistent liberation struggle, the peoples of Yugoslavia displayed their resolve and readiness to build their own country themselves on new foundations of genuine democracy and equality of the peoples."

This sentence alone contains all the essential principles upon which, during the past 3 and 1/2 decades, we have built our country: independence, democratic character of social system and national equality. It may be said that it is an unprecedented example that, at the height of armed struggle for liberation, a document of such strategic importance should be passed. A document whose value during our country's postwar development, when internal and foreign political conditions changed considerably, was not only not called in question but gained an importance with each passing day.

The decisions of the second AVNOJ session acquired their real substance as a result of our social economic development during the past period and of enormous successes in the economic, cultural, political and overall transformation of our country. The more we advanced and the more we built our society, the more the need of loyalty to the AVNOJ principles of independent and autonomous development, equality of our nations and nationalities and of implementation of genuine democracy based on the power of the working class and of all working people was felt. This is why during the preceding 35 years we were always loyal to the principles and decisions of the second AVNOJ session. In every phase of our postwar development, we gave them as much life as objective social circumstances permitted.

Our society's powerful development in the material and in every other way daily created increasingly better conditions for their implementation and, as I have already said, imbued them with increasingly rich content.

Even today we are entitled to say that the second AVNOJ decisions are alive in our consciousness more than ever before. Future development of our socialist self-management society will also confirm the significance of these fundamental decisions and principles, on which our community of equal nations and nationalities has been built.

The greatness and historic significance of the second AVNOJ session is in its long-term effect and in the far-reaching decisions passed at a turbulent time when the defeat of the greatest enemy of mankind--sinister Hitler's facism--was not all that close.

What has made the decisions adopted at the second AVNOJ session so strong as to make them a permanent basis of our society's development? This strength stems from the fact that these decisions were, primarily, a genuine accord among our nations and nationalities regarding their unity and future. Admittedly, as early as at the outset of the national liberation war, with the formation of the national liberation army and new people's authority organs, our peoples, led by the communist party, clearly showed their wishes and were aware of what they were fighting for.

At the second AVNOJ session, they expressed their wishes in a political and legal form by setting up top legislative and executive organs of the new authority, laying down, in so doing, the foundations of a new Yugoslavia as a federal democratic community of equal nations and nationalities. These then were the decisions made by the people, who have taken their destinies into their own hands.

The strength of the AVNOJ decisions stems from the way in which our new people's authority was created. The process of its building ran from the bottom up; and it ran naturally. A start was made with the establishment of national liberation committees in villages and smaller localities. Expansion of their influence and that of the national liberation struggle led to the establishment of municipal, district and regional national liberation committees, up to and including the formation of main national liberation committes in individual parts of our country, to regional antifascist councils. I would like to recall that the main national liberation committees of Slovenia and Serbia were formed as early as 1941. Even during the first half of 1942, the new people's authority organs network covered practically our entire country. The vision of the new Yugoslav federal community of equal nations and nationalities was experiencing its full implementation in practice.

The Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, as the supreme political organ of national liberation struggle, grew out of this broad network of organs of people's authority. At its second session in Jajce, it became the top legislative and executive body of our new state. In one word, it was not an authority imposed on the people from above but an authority created by the people themselves. This is why this authority's decisions weathered all the trials of time and became our lasting inspiration both for present and future generations.

Important anniversaries of first sessions of regional antifascist councils and of other top bodies representing the people in all parts of our country are due to fall within the next few days. They include the first session of the Regional Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina. That session provided the definitive destinies of Bosnia-Hercegovina , which is to say it solved the problem of its future. This country had long attracted the appetites of foreign invaders. Foreigners had for centuries been wrestling for Bosnia-Hercegovina; decisions had been taken at various conferences and its territory had been divided and torn apart, but the people who live here had never been asked what they thought about it and what they themselves wanted.

Of course, in prewar Yugoslavia they did not get that possibility, nor were they able to expect it. The greater Serbian and greater Croatian bourgeoisie constantly bickered over Bosnia-Hercegovina, while the Muslim bourgeoisie wanted some sort of its own Muslim Bosnia- Hercegovina. They all proceeded from conquering and hegemonistic, nationalistic and exploitative positions and interests, which is why a just solution was not possible.

Thanks to our national liberation struggle, led by the communist party, for the first time in the history of Bosnia-Hercegovina the age-old desire of the peoples who live here manifested itself, which is that Bosnia-Hercegovina belongs to these peoples and that they themselves should decide their own fate. And when the Serba's Muslims and Croats of Bosnia-Hercegovina, in our national liberation struggle, to which they contributed enormously, decisively took their fate into their own hands, they also showed clearly what kind of future they wanted. All this received its highest expression at the first assembly of the people's representatives of Bosnia-Hercegovina and at the first session of the Regional Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

At that session, the nations and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina, through their true representatives, decided that Bosnia-Hercegovina should be an equal member of the future federal community of nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The solution of the national question in Bosnia-Hercegovina and of its position in the way established by AVNOJ and the regional Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina was of great significance for our whole country, both in the further course of the national liberation war and in our postwar socialist development, right up to the latest settling of relations on the basis of the new constitution, in our Yugoslav federal socialist community of equal nations and nationalities.

I wish to say that the policy of brotherhood and unity of our party and its principles of full freedom and equality of each nation and nationality and their socialist community have been successfully tried and tested. This policy and these principles have been accepted by the nations and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina--as well as by our other nations and nationalities--wholeheartedly and enthusiastically, as something that is in accordance with their deepest feelings and interests.

I am taking advantage of this opportunity to greet all the working people and citizens of our country, to congratulate them on the forthcoming November holiday with the desire that the memory of these great events will always act as a stimulus to new efforts in further building our community.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

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[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to the statement issued by the Federal Information Secretariat, today's session of the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, discussed a number of issues related to the economic system, economic policy and our country's relations with other countries. Some sociopolitical and organizational issues were also discussed.

The Federal Executive Council discussed the draft law on the basis of the price system and the social control of prices. The council decided that views and proposals presented at the council's session and at the sessions of the council's working bodies should serve as a basis for participation of council representatives in the work of the federal councils which will soon discuss the draft of this law.

At its session today, the Federal Executive Council also discussed the results of our foreign trade between January and September with data for October and with an estimate of the total trade by the end of the year. The session noted that in this period more favorable results have been achieved than in the same period in 1977. Goods exports increased by 7.7 percent and imports by about 1.9 percent, but the increase in exports was still less than planned.

Bearing in mind the results achieved as well as the tendencies evident at the beginning of the fourth quarter, the council noted that conditions are such that we may come close to the planned results in foreign trade this year, but that in order to achieve this a greater involvement of exporting industry, particularly of those activities that had the greatest and most favorable exporting facilities, as well as extreme rationalization in imports through greater substitution with domestic products, is necessary.

As for our country's relations with other countries, the council accepted the report on participation of Yugoslav representatives in the meeting of journalists' organizations of nonalined countries, which will be held in Baghdad, and adopted the report of the fifth session of the mixed Yugoslav-Egyptian committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation held in Addis Ababa at the beginning of November.